

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

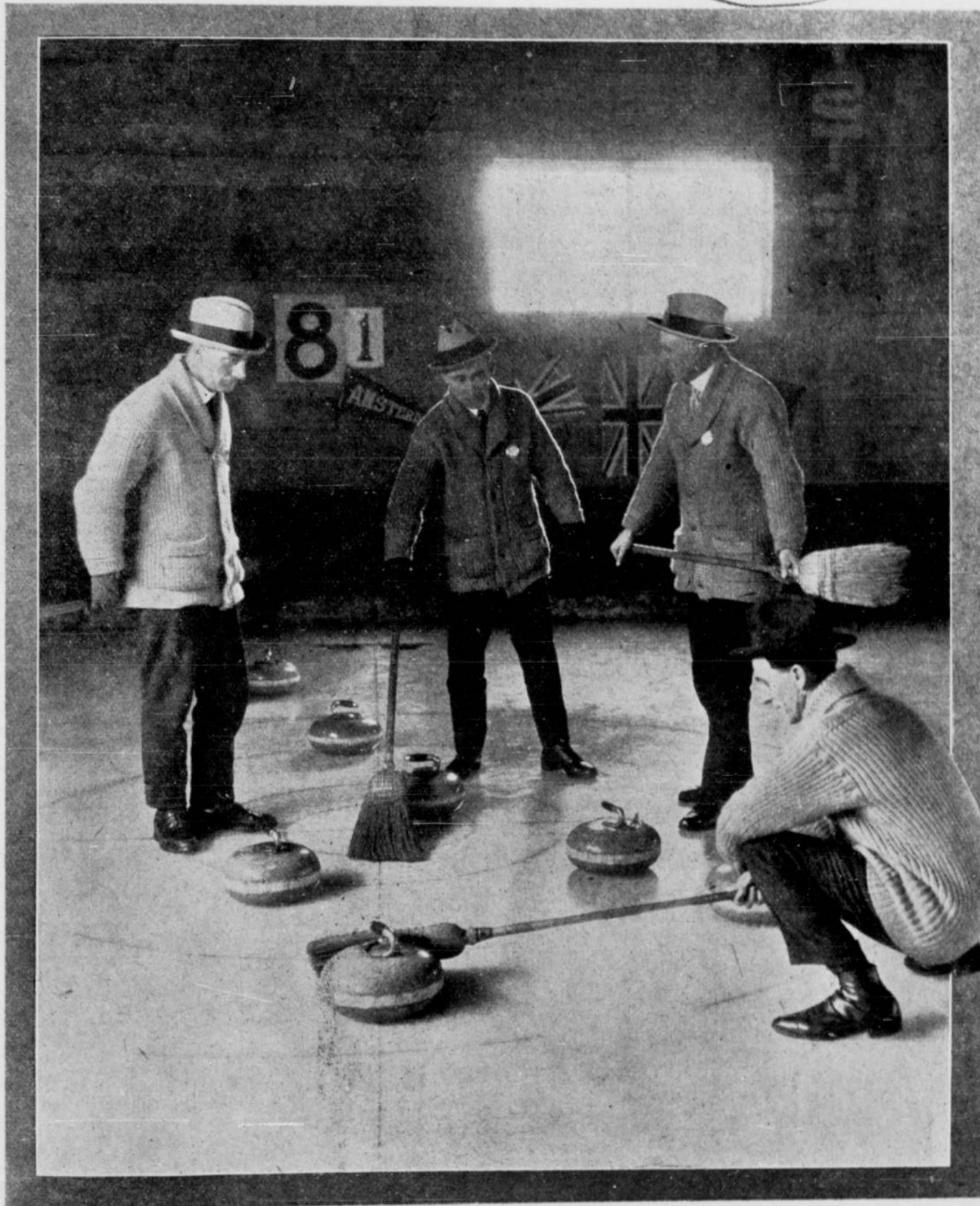
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Winnipeg, Man.

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February 25, 1925



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The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Egg and Poultry Pool

The establishment of a contract pool for the marketing of eggs and poultry in the province is but a matter of a very short time.

A meeting of the committee appointed to deal with this matter took place at the Central office, on Thursday, February 12, when a provisional board, consisting of Geo. F. Edwards, W. H. Beesley, of Moose Jaw; H. W. Ketcheson, of Davidson; W. Waldron, acting commissioner of co-operation and markets; Mrs. Ida McNeal, and Mrs. John Holmes, was appointed to carry on the organization work. Mr. Edwards and Mr. Waldron will act as the executive. An investigation into the cold storage facilities in Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon is being made by Messrs. Edwards and Beesley, and Mrs. Holmes, respectively.

The pool will be on a five-year contract basis, the organization work and the handling of supplies being done through the Central office. A sign-up campaign will be put on throughout the province in the course of two or three weeks, and it is hoped to have the pool in working order in a comparatively short time. Poultry only will be handled in 1925, as it has not been found feasible to handle eggs this year. This branch of the work, however, will be taken on in 1926.

Organization Meetings

A series of meetings has been arranged by M. McLachlan, director of district 14, to take place in the Swift Current and Maple Creek constituencies on the following dates, viz.: Hatton, Monday, March 2, at 2 p.m.; Maple Creek, Tuesday, March 3, at 8 p.m.; Piapot, Wednesday, March 4, at 2 p.m.; Tompkins, Thursday, March 5, at 8 p.m.; Gull Lake, Friday, March 6, at 2 p.m.; Herbert, Monday, March 9, at 8 p.m.; Vanguard, Tuesday, March 10, at 8 p.m.; Neville, Wednesday, March 11, at 8 p.m.; Pambrum, Thursday, March 12, at 8 p.m.

Up to the present it has not been possible to get into touch with the various local points to see if these dates are suitable. It must therefore be understood that they are subject to alteration or cancellation.

It will be noted that evening meetings only have been provided for during the second week. If any locals at nearby points can arrange afternoon meetings they should at once notify the Central office, and an effort will be made to work them into the series.

A series of meetings in connection with the organization campaign has been arranged in District No. 16, by E. S. Whatley, district director, to take place as follows, viz.: Glidden, Monday, March 2, at 2 p.m.; Eaton, Monday, March 2, at 8 p.m.; Alsask, Tuesday, March 3, 2 p.m.; Merid, Tuesday, March 3, 8 p.m.; Pinkham, Wednesday, March 4, 2 p.m.; Netherhill, Thursday, March 5, at 2 p.m.; Brock, Thursday, March 5, at 8 p.m.; D'Arcy, Friday, March 6, at 2 p.m.; Fiske, Friday March 6, at 8 p.m. Mrs. John McNaughton will be the special speaker accompanying Mr. Whatley for the above meetings.

W. A. S. Tegart, director of District No. 6, has arranged a series of meetings to take place in his district as follows, viz.: Vaseoy, Tuesday, February 24, at 2 p.m.; Spion Kop, Tuesday, February 24, at 8 p.m.; Ardath, Wednesday, February 25, at 2 p.m.; Conquest, Wednesday, February 25, at 8 p.m.; Bounty, Thursday, February 26, at 2 p.m.; Mildren, Friday, February 27, at 8 p.m.; Virginia, Saturday, February 28, at 2 p.m.; Zealandia, Saturday, February 28, at 8 p.m.

Sydney Bingham, M.L.A., will attend the whole series of meetings and will be assisted at Vaseoy, by J. L. Dobie, chairman of Saskatoon constituency,

and at the rest of the meetings by W. Bowran, county chairman for Rosetown.

Alberta

Coaldale Banquet

Coaldale U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals held a banquet recently. Mrs. J. P. Thom, president of the women's local, had charge of the serving of the turkey dinner, while T. P. Bowlby, president of the men's local, was toastmaster. Addresses were given by Rev. N. F. Priestly, who spoke on the history of the U.F.A. movement, L. H. Jelliff, M.P., who dealt with the political phase of the movement, W. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Geo. W. Knudson, David King, S. S. Dunham and O. T. Lathrop.

Hutton Local Reduce Fees

The annual meeting of Hutton local decided to set the annual fees at just the amount required for Central office, and to finance the local by other means. Although there have been poor crops in this district since 1917, the local is being kept up, and finished the year with \$50 in the treasury, after having donated \$15 to the U.F.W.A. towards the community Christmas tree. At a recent meeting a motion was passed endorsing the "Ginger Group."

Vote Confidence in Member

A series of debates and entertainments are being held by Grassy Lake local. At the first one, following the debate "Resolved that the so-called Ginger Group in the House of Commons were justified in separating themselves from the Progressive caucus," the audience voted about two to one in favor of the affirmative. A unanimous vote of confidence in the member for the constituency, E. J. Garland, was unanimous.

U.F.A. Notes

Waskatenau local elected as officers for the new year, H. Van Manen and Elmer Rogers. There were 28 members on the roll in 1924.

The year's program is arranged by the Merna U.F.W.A. local by selecting, at the first meeting in each year, two members to be responsible for the program of each meeting. These members prepare papers on various topics themselves, or get other members to do so. Eleven interesting meetings were held in 1924.

Wm. H. Hoppins, secretary of Loyalty U.F.A. local, writes that the active working force of the local is constantly increasing. They intend to do more co-operative work than ever, and hope to keep their membership up to the present high standard—90 per cent.

Although only five women are left in the district, Kasimir U.F.W.A. local still hold regular meetings, and Mrs. Jessie E. Pate writes that they are very interesting. She adds that they cannot do as much community work as if their numbers were greater, but they keep in touch with the organization.

All members of the Loyalty Junior local are to take part in a play which will be given in the late winter. They have planned a membership drive, and a banner will be awarded to the winners.

Reorganization of Gwyne U.F.W.A. local took place recently. It was decided to hold a whist drive in order to raise funds for Central office fees.

Mrs. R. Price, of Stettler, U.F.W.A., director for Red Deer, recently addressed a large joint meeting of Vimy U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals.

Livestock Marketing was the topic of an address by John Slattery, of Camrose, to a recent meeting of the Lone Ridge local, near Wetaskiwin.

Manitoba

Minto Membership Drive

In reference to our drive for membership I would like to say that on returning home from the annual convention at Brandon, our president, W. E. Campbell and Mrs. McCuaig, president of the Women's Section, in their desire to give effect to the resolution passed at the convention, obligating the delegates to do all possible on their return home to build up local associations to the fullest strength, arranged for a well organized membership campaign. A conference the local board was called and it was arranged that the paid-up membership should be divided into two teams and a canvass made of the whole community for membership, the team securing the least number agreeing to provide an oyster supper. The two presidents captained the one team and the two secretaries the other, each having 37 supporters on their team. The understanding was that there were to be no restrictions in regard to territory and the number of members secured was to be kept secret until the night of the oyster supper. Owing to the fact that different members of families were canvassed by each side and no restriction to territory, interest became intense and the results attained necessitated very special care in organizing for the supper in order to accommodate the large crowd expected. Mr. Campbell created added interest by preparing a splendid cartoon showing the big presidents' oyster devouring everything in its path leaving the secretaries' oyster with nothing left behind. The campaign was concluded by a supper held on February 5, in the Memorial Hall, at Minto, with nearly 200 people present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Brooks, representing the Department of Agriculture, who spoke on Egg and Poultry Grading; Mrs. S. E. Gee, president U.F.W.M., and D. G. McKenzie, provincial secretary, speaking on the work of the association. At the close of the meeting, the very pleasant duty of announcing the result of the contest was imposed upon the provincial secretary, and it became apparent that 106 new members had been secured in the campaign, making a total of 183 for the local; the president's team winning by the very close majority of five members.

The splendid success attending the efforts of the Minto local is due in no small measure to the initiative, enterprise and organizing genius of W. E. Campbell, Mrs. McCuaig, and Mrs. Crosby, who all rendered valiant service throughout the campaign. This, backed by the loyal support of all of the old members, succeeded in building up for the Minto local the biggest membership in the province of Manitoba, and is a shining example of what can be done in any community in the province by the united co-operative efforts of the members of a local.—W. F. Popple.

Marquette District Offers Cup

At the meeting of the Marquette district board U.F.M., held on February 5, it was decided that a cup be offered for competition among U.F.M. locals within the constituency, for securing the largest paid-up membership during the year. The local winning the cup will hold it for the following year, and when a local has won the cup three times (not necessarily in succession) it will become their property. This will stimulate activity and will be a great incentive in creating friendly competition among the local associations in Marquette district.

During the summer, the district secretary will notify all locals of their standing so that an extra effort may be made.

Hood U.F.M. Reorganized

Hood U.F.M. reports reorganization with the following holding office for 1925: President, J. R. Earls; vice-president, J. A. Bradford; secretary, Mrs. J. A. Stewart; treasurer, N. E. Francis. Twenty-eight members have been enrolled to date and more are expected. Splendid work is being undertaken in the community and the local board planning to have every meeting of an interesting and outstanding character.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



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No. 8

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified....\$6.75 per inch
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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Our Ottawa Letter

Subsidy to Petersen firm to fight shipping combine to be \$1,375,000—Relief for Home Bank depositors—Progressives want more tariff reductions
By H. E. M. Chisholm

PARLIAMENT this session appears to be imbued with the laudable, though somewhat unusual desire, to get away from oratory, and get down to business. Long-winded speeches and protracted debates seem to be going out of fashion, and there is a marked impatience with anything savoring of time-killing. The debate on the address, which on Thursday of last week, was declared dead through loss of breath, but which was resuscitated by artificial respiration on Friday, was finally interred on Monday, unmourned by any of those present at the obsequies. Immediately thereafter the House plunged into the tedious, but necessary task of voting supply for the carrying on of the country's business during the coming fiscal year. It is seldom that this stage of the House's session program is reached with such celerity as in the present case.

The re-opening of the debate on the address at the instigation of the leader of the official Conservative opposition was certainly not justified by anything which was said during the brief period following. If Mr. Meighen had hoped that he was providing probable opportunity for the "Ginger Group" to move an amendment which might be calculated to embarrass the Progressives, he was disappointed. Not a single member of that independent group of 10 raised his or her voice during the whole debate, and as the governmental and Progressive parties had decided that enough had been said, the entire onus of keeping the debate alive fell upon the Conservatives, who, after placing on Hansard a few protectionist speeches of mediocre character, finally permitted the address to his excellency to be carried without division. It would appear that Mr. Meighen finds it difficult to rouse up any enthusiasm even among his own forces for his recently remodelled, and redressed national policy.

Estimates \$342,036,597

The estimated cost of carrying on the government of the Dominion during the coming year (exclusive of supplementary estimates yet to come) is \$342,036,597 or \$6,933,279 less than last session's estimates. This does not include the provisions necessary for the meeting of the deficits on income account on the Canadian National Railways, and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Such provisions being included under a separate estimate submitted by the minister of railways. Under the head of loans the amount provided for is \$60,000,000, an increase of about four millions over last year. Neither do the estimates in question include the amount of \$1,375,000 which is to be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund, as an annual subsidy for the new Trans-Atlantic service of Sir Wm. Peterson, by which it is proposed to combat the North Atlantic combine. The estimates do not include any appropriation for the Home Bank depositors, although the government has recognized their moral claim in equity for recompense from the federal treasury, and has promised definitely to make provision for such. Neither does any item appear for the completion or partial completion of the

Hudson Bay Railway, though it is rumored in the corridors that a substantial amount will be provided for that purpose.

So that the obligations for which provision must be made during the present session will very probably reach the \$400,000,000 mark e'er all be done, and it will be the unpleasant task of Hon. James Robb, to inform the House in his budget speech that revenues this year have fallen away by approximately \$50,000,000, due largely to the decrease in the Sales Tax, and to the falling off in customs receipts. Wholesale smuggling operations during the year past have, it is said, been responsible for the loss of many millions to the Dominion treasury, hence a heavy increase in the appropriation for preventive services during the coming year.

The Shipping Scheme

The government's adventure on the high seas is openly derided by the Conservative opposition, and is regarded with some scepticism, it must be admitted, even among members of the government's own side of the House. Progressive members are inclined to give the government credit for an honest attempt to break the combine, and reduce rates on the Atlantic, though many of them do not relish the subsidy idea. In the meantime the government is going right ahead with its scheme, has drawn up its contract with Sir William Peterson, and will submit the same to the House for consideration next Tuesday. The articles set forth that the government having been advised that a combine injurious to Canadian agricultural and other interests existed among the shipping companies of the Atlantic has decided to supervise and control trans-atlantic freight rates as much as it can. Sir Wm. Peterson, in return for a subsidy of \$1,375,000 a year undertakes to place on the Atlantic a fleet of vessels free from the combine, at least six of these vessels to be in service by June next. The control and regulation of rates charged for merchandise and immigrants is to be in the hands of the government, and it is understood that the new fleet will "co-operate loyally" with the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine.

Criticism of the Scheme

Conservative members base their criticism of the scheme upon the fact that it is the result of a report of W. T. R. Preston. They claim that if the government has no better success in regulating rates on the Atlantic than it has had in regulating those on the Great Lakes in connection with which Mr. Preston also co-operated, then the producer has little hope of relief. As a matter of fact the government has been in possession of the knowledge that a combine in restraint of Canadian trade exists on the Atlantic ever since the hearings of the special agricultural committee two sessions ago. First official admission of the fact was made by Traffic Manager Cunningham, of the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine, and was drawn from him under persistent cross-examination by Thomas Sales, Progressive member for Salteaux. Mr. Cunningham unwillingly

ly admitted that even the tariffs of the government marine were filled at the office of the North Atlantic Conference. This admission, coupled with the further admission that "Tuesday meetings" of the members of the conference were held in New York, established the existence of a combine. Since then the government has been investigating the subject more fully and the new contract is the result.

Home Bank Depositors

It has been definitely announced that the government intends to recompense the depositors of the defunct Home Bank, in conformity with the findings of the McKeown commission, and the recommendations of the Banking and Commerce Committee, which were unanimously adopted by the House last session. The total amount of deposits in the bank when the smash came was \$15,000,000. Already a dividend on this has been paid by the liquidators. The depositors' committee ask that the government pay 60 per cent., or a sum of about \$9,500,000. It is stated that the government has no intention of making two bites at the cherry, but that whatever amount is decided upon this session will be regarded as relieving the federal treasury from any future liability. It is apparently the purpose of the government to incorporate its proposals in a money bill, and not to place the amount in the estimates, it being necessary to set forth the peculiar circumstances under which the grant has been made, and to obviate the danger of establishing a precedent. The Conservative opposition, on the other hand declare that if the government were honest in its desire to help the depositors, it should place the amount in the estimates. The Senate, it is pointed out, has power to kill a money bill, but cannot lay impious hands upon supply. If the government wants to make sure that the Home Bank bill will not share the fate of the Farmers' Bank bill in 1912, it will, say the Conservatives, take no chances on the Senate.

Want Tariff Reductions

Western members are making a study of the report of the Royal Grain Commission, and the majority are inclined to the belief that the government would do well to postpone making the amendments proposed to the Grain Act until next session, and until after the people have had a chance to digest the proposals in question, many of which are highly important and far-reaching in character.

No amendment was offered to the address, but from present indications the budget will not be so fortunate. There is evident a very considerable stiffening up in the Progressive ranks on the question of further tariff reform, and inasmuch as the budget is not likely this session to contain any important proposals along that line, it is regarded as highly likely that the agrarian party express their disapproval of what has been termed by the premier as a "pause" in the government's policy of freer trade, by moving an amendment to the budget. Such

Continued on Page 27

Our Cover

This week's cover of The Guide portrays the rink skipped by Rod McAskill, of Gladstone, Man., which won the Dingwall trophy, the premier event in the 1925 Winnipeg bonspiel, in which over 200 rinks were entered.



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Mrs. M. Chevalier, Belle River, Ont., writes:

"For eight years I suffered from despondency and nervousness.



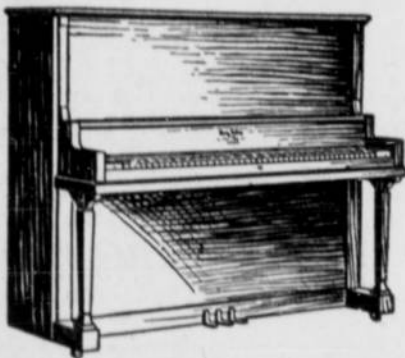
Sometimes I could not sleep at night for worrying and the next day I would be so tired that my work was a burden to me. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and can say I am now entirely relieved of the nervousness from which I used to suffer, and things do not worry me as they used to.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Why Boys Leave the Farm

This is the analysis of a Manitoba pioneer who has had a wide opportunity to observe first hand the drift cityward of young farm men and women—

The Guide welcomes contributions from others on this subject

L. H. BAILEY in the first paragraph of his book, *The Training of Farmers*, says: "The so-called rural problem is one of the great questions of the day. It is the problem of how to develop a rural civilization that is permanently satisfying and worthy of the best desires. It is a complex problem, for it involves the whole question of making the farm profitable (that is, of improving farm methods) perfecting the business or trade relations of farming people, and developing an active and efficient social structure."

This book was published just a little over 15 years ago and had reference largely to conditions in the United States. Usually conditions over there do not differ greatly from those on this side of the boundary. Looking back over that fifteen years we must ask ourselves, have we got very far in the solution of the problem yet? Looking at our own province I doubt if conditions of farm life are as good as they were at that time. True, we have passed through five years of devastating war, and another five of what ought to have been reconstruction, but in which very little has been constructed, and I am afraid we are considerably farther removed from the solution of the problem which Mr. Bailey states so clearly as we were then.

Our people keep dribbling away from their farms, in many cases inferior people take their places, farms are getting over-run with weeds, production per man employed is decreasing. The disappearance of the best class of resident owners is intensifying the social problem. The decreasing production of wealth, making its appearance at the same time as a heavy increase in taxes, is making it more difficult all the time to maintain good schools, good roads and good churches, all of which are equally necessary to maintain an efficient rural civilization.

Retiring

It is necessary as time goes on that the older people retire from the active work and the active management of their farms and we hear discussion sometimes as to whether they should not retire "on" their farm instead of retiring "from" their farms. This is a matter that must be decided by individual tastes and sometimes by family relationships. It is frequently in the best interest of all concerned for the older people to get clean away, where there is a married son to come on and take charge. Unfortunately it often happens that the old people are the last to leave, the young people have gone one by one as they grew to manhood and womanhood. And the old homestead once a neat and well kept home goes of necessity into the hands of a careless renter, gets overrun with weeds and ceases to be productive, and becomes unprofitable. I am not saying that this condition is universal, only I'm afraid that the opposite is the exception.

What is wrong if in our rural districts in this fair province of ours, where there is still plenty of room, if we cannot retain the best of the people whom we raised there. Oh, I hear someone answer, "It's your schools that's educating them away from the farm!" "Give a boy too much education (in this case the word ought to spell 'educanashion' and he'll think he should not work any more and that's the reason there is so many college men in the bread line today." I'm not a gambling man but I would like to make a little bet with any one who would like to take me up, that there is not in the bread line in the city of Winnipeg, at this date, January, 1925, one per cent., who are college graduates, two per cent. who have finished their high school course, or a half of one per cent. who have finished their grade XI in a Manitoba consolidated school. And I will carry the challenge a little farther and say that the population of our

prisons at the same date does not carry any larger percentage of well-educated people.

One very good reason why a goodly percentage of our better educated farm boys go to other callings is that they are particularly good material, and the world is calling for that kind of people. At the same time I happen to know that some of the consolidated school districts are retaining a larger proportion of their own young people than many of the "little red school" districts are. But before dismissing the education argument I would like to say that the best, if not the only hope of a satisfactory rural civilization lies with those schools. Where then shall we look because we can never find a remedy until we have first discovered the cause of the trouble. Can it be that we older people have held the lines too long? Can it be that our view, or our vision, owing to our limited education and restricted reading, our isolation has narrowed our vision that we no longer see clearly things as they are, and still try to live ourselves and force our young people to do as we did "when we were young" or better to say, when we take the backward look, as we now think we did "when we were young"?

Yes, we in our house sometimes talk about foolish and extravagant things the young people do now. And I recall the time when the gentle white-haired woman that is sitting by the table with me now, and who has been my companion in joys and sorrows, ups and downs for over 30 years, when in the month of January at a temperature of about 40 below, she, with some companions of her own sex and some of the opposite, made a journey of nearly 30 miles behind a heavy farm team in an open sleigh to attend a dance. Some of the boys froze their toes and they were not quite healed by April. Our young people now don't often travel those distances in winter, and when it is necessary to go to play hockey or some other game in winter they usually contrive to borrow the school van with a stove in it or find some other means of making their journey in comfort. Yes the old man is more often to blame than the school for our boys leaving the farms.

Standard of Economy

But here is another real problem, the one of compensation. We all know of men who have been fairly successful on their farms because they made up in muscle what they lacked in brains, and when the young man refuses to follow the pace set by his predecessor there is trouble, which can only be ended in one way, by quitting. Then we also know of men over 20 years of age who still have to ask dad for money, who never got a chance to own or administer anything for themselves. Young people raised under such conditions may have some penurious ideas of economy, but they can never make a civilization worth living in. Each generation as it is getting ready to pass from the scene has always taken the liberty to lecture the coming generation on its inefficiency and its extravagance. Burns, the Scottish poet, says of the people of his day going home from the Holy Fair: "At slaps the billies, halt a blink, till lassies strip their shoon," referring to the custom in that day when people took long walks to town or to church to carry their shoes till within easy distance of their destination, and thus save shoe leather. John Horne, another author writing 75 years later from the other end of the same country, makes one of his characters bewail the extravagance of the young people of her day because they now walked all the way to church with their shoes on. Would it be possible that such ideas as this and the lack of developing administrative ability is responsible for much of the movement of our young people from the land.

I have in mind now two experiments that have come to my knowledge that

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 25, 1925

Well-Merited Recognition

The provision for an annuity of \$5,000 to Dr. Charles E. Saunders, of Ottawa, from the Dominion treasury, should receive the unanimous support of parliament and the warm approval of the Canadian people. Through the development of Marquis wheat, Dr. Saunders made possible an increase of the world's food supply to a great extent and in a period of time so brief as to be little short of marvellous. The introduction of Marquis wheat, with its early-maturing and heavy-yielding qualities, not only opened up an enormous additional wheat-growing territory in Western Canada, but increased the yield over the entire wheat area, and literally made Canada the granary of the world. It is but fitting that Canada should make some recognition of the man whose efforts have brought such benefits not only to Canada, but to the world at large. It is also gratifying that the recognition should come while Dr. Saunders is still living, and with a prospect of enjoying life for a good many years. The sum of \$5,000 per year, for which the government has made provision in the estimates, is a very modest "recognition" of Dr. Saunders' work, and the government will not be accused of extravagance.

In the effort to produce a wheat more suitable to Western Canada than the standard Red Fife, much breeding work was done in the 90's by the late Dr. William Saunders and his two sons, Dr. A. P. Saunders and Dr. Charles E. Saunders. The early breeding work was done on the experimental farms at Brandon, Indian Head and Agassiz. The progeny of this breeding work was later transferred to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, where by painstaking, scientific selection, Marquis was produced, developed or discovered, by Dr. Charles E. Saunders, in 1903, when he was Dominion cerealist. In that year one single head of wheat constituted all the Marquis wheat in the world. It was a cross-bred wheat, one parent being Red Fife, the other a selection from a mixed variety known as Hard Red Calcutta, imported from India about 1892. The world's crop of Marquis wheat in 1904 was harvested by Dr. Saunders by hand, and stored away in a package no larger than an envelope. Five years were devoted to testing and proving the qualities of the new wheat, and increasing and multiplying the quantity. Not until 1909 was the first public distribution of Marquis made, when 400 small samples were given out to farmers on the prairies. In 1911, at the New York Land Show, with an exhibit of Marquis wheat, Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., captured the prize of \$1,000 in gold offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the best bushel of hard spring wheat grown in North America. Within the short space of eight or nine years after its introduction, Marquis became the chief wheat crop not only in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but also in the great spring wheat territory in the north-western states. Such, in brief, is the world's greatest story of agricultural production.

The record of Marquis wheat is but one of the many illustrations of the valuable contributions made by science to agriculture. There have been, and will still be, many others of great value. The world has been rather generous in its rewards to those who have rendered signal service in the arts of war and statescraft. Let us hope that the recognition of Dr. Saunders is but a beginning of the selection for public recognition and reward of those whose services

to mankind may be less spectacular though none the less valuable, even if made through the comparatively humble calling of agriculture.

Profits for Petersen

In his speech in the House of Commons, on February 9, Mr. Meighen, referring to the reported proposals of the government to subsidize ten ships of the Petersen line for the purpose of fighting the North Atlantic shipping combine, quoted the following from an address of Sir William Petersen to the shareholders of the company:

The business I have been about is a little off the beaten track. You have to go out in search of business nowadays. It does not come to you. I have been on a business trip which I think may have resulted in some amount of success, and may bring a considerable amount of success to this company. I am not in a position to disclose what the business is, except that it will materialize within the next few months, and I hope that in the early spring we will be able to see our ships sailing under very much more prosperous conditions than at the present prevail, conditions such as most shipping companies are subject to, dependent as they are on the existing low freights.

Mr. Meighen also went on to say that Sir William advised the shareholders not to sacrifice their shares in the company at a sacrifice, but to hold out for par, for if the shares were not just then worth par they soon would be. Sir William also intimated that if any shareholder wanted to sell he was prepared to buy.

The plain implication of these remarks of Sir William Petersen is that the anticipated subsidy from the Canadian government is going to make all the difference between deficits and dividends to the Petersen company. The company has not been prosperous lately, because of "the existing low freights." The stock of the company is at a discount; the shareholders are discouraged; but Sir William has made a deal with the Canadian government which means dividends, and the restoration of value to the stock.

There is something about this which needs explaining. Premier King followed Mr. Meighen in the debate, but he did not explain. He contented himself with saying that the government was going to "make an effort to cope with the exactions of this powerful combine." Twenty years or so ago the Canadian government joined with the British government in a contract with the firm of Petersen, Tate and Company for an Atlantic service, and the firm fell down badly, in fact it failed completely to establish the contractual service, although the subsidies it was to receive totalled \$750,000 a year. Perhaps Mr. King will have better luck than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but we cannot help thinking that the government possesses a better means of compelling a reduction in ocean rates in the Canadian Government Merchant Marine than it is ever likely to secure through subsidies to private concerns.

What Does It Mean?

At the recent convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in Regina, the delegates devoted nearly a day to the discussion of a basis for amalgamation with the Farmers' Union. The question arose out of a resolution passed at the Farmers' Union convention at Saskatoon, in July, 1924, suggesting a conference with other farmers' organizations to ascertain if there was a common ground for amalgamation. The Farmers' Union was officially represented at the Regina convention

by two members of its central executive board, J. Stoneman and W. J. Fisher, who took part in the discussion. The attitude of the Grain Growers' convention would be correctly described as favorable to the general principle of amalgamation. A lengthy resolution was finally passed which recommended a "basis" upon which amalgamation might be consummated.

Following the convention there appeared a report signed by Messrs. Stoneman and Fisher, in the Western Producer, of February 12. The report expressed agreeable surprise at the convention's attitude in favor of amalgamation and concluded in the following words:

We can assure the farmers of this province that, as representatives of the Farmers' Union of Canada, everything possible will be done to bring about amalgamation, keeping always in view the creation of the best organization to serve the man on the land.

Following all this it is somewhat surprising, to say the least, to read in the Winnipeg Free Press, on February 19, an interview with L. P. McNamee, president of the Farmers' Union, in which he is quoted as saying:

The Farmers' Union of Canada has no idea of changing its form of organization or of amalgamating with any other form of organization. All overtures on the subject of amalgamation came from the Grain Growers and not from the Farmers' Union. If there is any man in our ranks who is making overtures to any organization with a view to amalgamation, then I would like him to be dug up.

The farmers of Saskatchewan will, naturally, want to know who represents the Farmers' Union? The convention of the Farmers' Union apparently desires unity. The central executive board of the union is working to secure amalgamation. It is plain that the farmers of Saskatchewan want to be united in one effective organization. For whom does Mr. McNamee speak?

That Home Market Again

H. C. Hatch, president of Gooderham and Worts, an Ontario concern which manufactures satisfaction for thirsty non-prohibitionists, was recently a visitor in Winnipeg, and to a representative of the press he expounded his political philosophy. Among other things Mr. Hatch said:

Although I am not a politician in any way, I certainly do consider that Canadian manufacturers require more protection if they are to keep going. My slogan is: "trade with in Canada," and even if the western farmers have to pay more for machinery manufactured in Canada, they reap the benefit by having more people to feed.

Mr. Hatch evidently believes that if the demand for bread grain or meat is increased in Canada, the Canadian farmer will be in a position to get a higher price for those products, and thus offset the higher price he has to pay for his implements because of the protective tariff. Does the farmer in the United States with his market of 110,000,000 people, get a higher price than the Canadian farmer for his wheat, on which he has a protection of 40 cents a bushel? He does not, nor will he get a higher price until he ceases producing for export and is so solidly organized for marketing as to hold a complete monopoly of the home market. And when that happens he will have to fight to hold his tariff protection, for the industrial interests wanting cheap food will be for free trade in wheat.

The American Farm Bureau Federation some time ago conducted a painstaking enquiry into the effect of the tariff on American agriculture, and found after balancing advantages against disadvantages,

that the net cost of the tariff to the American farmer was over \$300,000,000 a year. That is what the farmers of the United States pay to have a home market secured for them by a protective tariff; that is what it takes out of their pockets after deducting what it puts in.

This is experience and fact, not theory. It is the actual result of the policy Mr. Hatch thinks would be good for the Canadian farmer. It shows that the benefits of having more people to feed fall very far short of the cost of securing the benefits through a policy of protection. The farmer never catches up with the advantages which other interests enjoy under a protective tariff.

Constitutional Amendments

During the last two sessions of parliament, the senators, in the security of their life appointments, have used their arbitrary power to mutilate considerable legislation passed by the House of Commons. So strongly did the government resent the action of the senators, that on July 19, the closing day of the last session, Premier King announced in the House that the situation must be remedied. He assured the House that when parliament reassembled legislation would be introduced to curb the veto power of the Senate as the veto power of the House of Lords in England was curbed in 1910. During his speaking tour through the West, last fall, Mr. King made a similar declaration many times on the public platform. The public were expectant and were hopeful that at last something would be done to establish the supremacy of the House of Commons in our parliamentary system. There was, consequently, keen disappointment when the Speech from the Throne announced a

conference between the federal and provincial governments to consider the advisability of amending the British North America Act with respect to the constitution, and powers of the Senate and in other important particulars.

Was the question of Senate Reform to be restored to the shelf where it has lain for so many years? It had somewhat that appearance. But the whole situation was clarified in the House on February 19, on W. F. McLean's resolution that Canada should have the power to amend its own constitution. Premier King and Mr. Lapointe made it clear that the government regarded Confederation (brought about by the B.N.A. Act) as a compact entered into by the various provinces, and that the provinces should be consulted before any important changes in the constitution were proposed to the British parliament. Such a conference is, therefore, to be held following the present session, and from it may arise a plan whereby Canada may secure the power of amending its own constitution without reference to the Imperial parliament.

The Canadian constitution and the Canadian Senate are two curiosities in modern governmental systems. The constitution was adopted when the Canadian provinces were crown colonies just emerging from the "Family Compact" type of government. The Senate was given powers which are today held by no second chamber in any progressive country. We have outlived the times when such things are workable. The absurdity of the present situation is apparent to any thinking person. Now that a conference with the provinces is actually to be held, something may be accomplished.

Editorial Notes

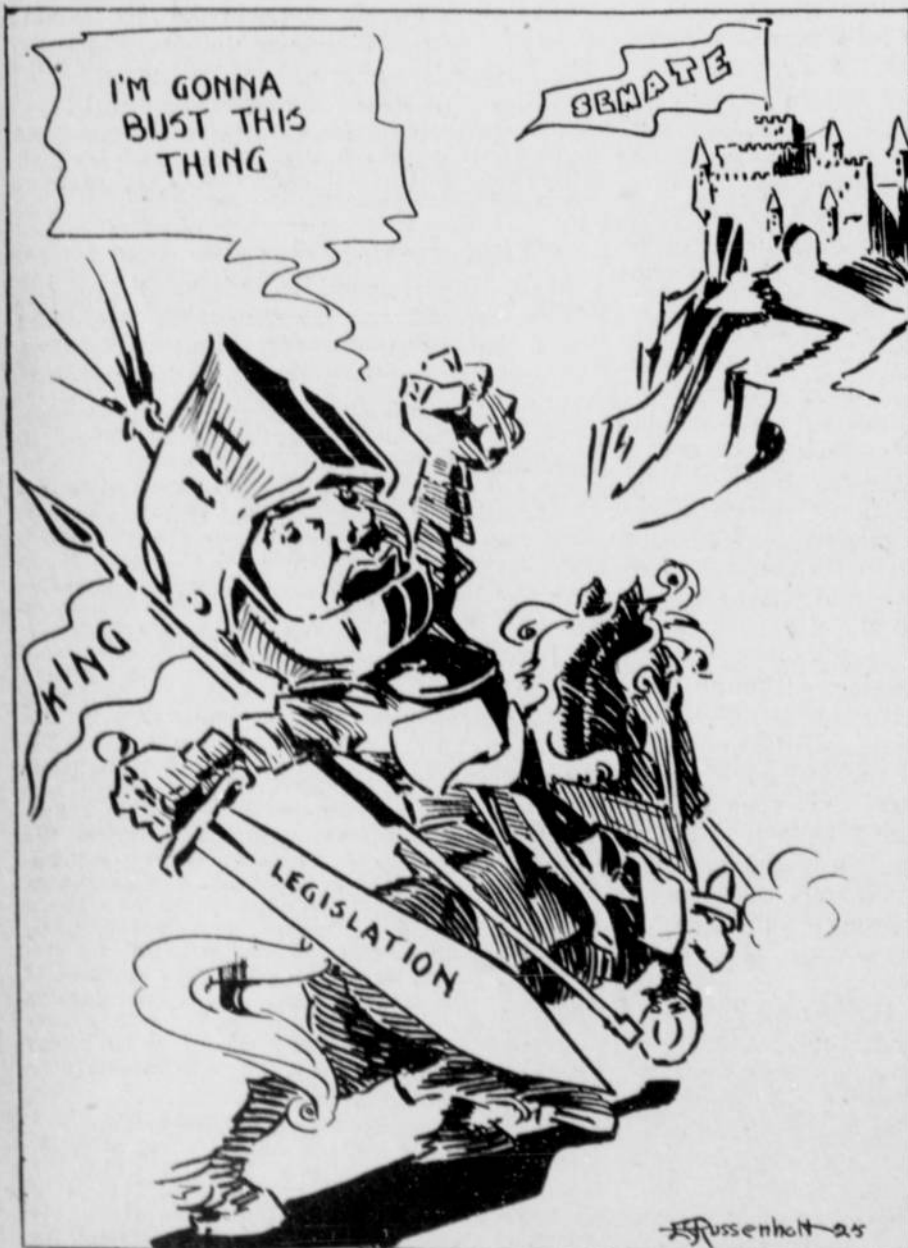
At a recent meeting of Liberal women in Ottawa, Hon. George P. Graham, referring

to "Montreal friends," said "If a gentleman could be selected by this group who would see that they got into everything before anyone else, then he would be the man to lead the country." The government, he said, was not going to be dictated to by these men "whose great god is their bank account, and who worship at the foot of their deity as they worship the tax-exempt bonds in their safety-deposit boxes." That ought to hold the "Montreal friends" for a time.

The Montreal Standard, one of Lord Atholstan's publications, says: "The income tax is a pernicious tax because it taxes the source from which no other taxes come. . . . It is a snooping, spying, arbitrary thing, hostile to the pride and independence of the individual, and should be handled in a free country with the greatest discretion." What the Standard would apparently like to see is a tax system under which the financial and merchant princes pay taxes at exactly the same rate as the poor man and the pauper.

According to Dr. R. J. Manion, M.P., prosperity always attends upon a Conservative government. Premier King is just as positive that it takes a Liberal government to persuade prosperity to come out into the open. Sensible people can afford to smile at both of them.

Chairman Dance, of the London section of the North Atlantic Conference, informed a representative of the Westminster Gazette, that on the Atlantic "there is too much tonnage already for the traffic available, and none of us can make a living. If the rates have to be cut further then we shall have to close down." What about trying the lower rates and tightening their belts a notch or two?



JULY, 1924



FEBRUARY, 1925

How the Ghost Saved the Senate

The Homely Swede Puts on Airs

LAST winter an Ontario farmer spent a few months in Florida. Not many Ontario farmers can afford that luxury these days, but there are those who still have some of the money they made out of 20-cent hogs stored away in pickle.

One day he entered a restaurant of the rather exclusive sort; the kind that farmers do not habitually patronize.

"What have you that's good today?" he asked the waiter.

"Well, sah, we've some fine no'th'n grown rutabagas," replied that dignitary.

Rutabagas had a delightfully unfamiliar sound to the Ontario farmer. He had never heard of them before. When he looked them up on the bill-of-fare and found that they were 40 cents a dish they seemed more exclusive than ever. His curiosity was aroused and his order included a serving of this strange vegetable with the foreign-sounding name.

When his order arrived his curiosity was satisfied. And when he paid his bill it included 40 cents for a helping of what he had always called swede turnips. His boys at home fed 3,000 bushels of them to the cows while he was wintering down south.

When an exporter in Ontario buys a car load of rutabagas he pays the farmers for swede turnips, and when those same swede turnips reach the American market they are sold as rutabagas. It's purely a matter of geography and nomenclature.

The Housewife's Fiat

But there are swede turnips and swede turnips. The cow doesn't know the difference, but the American consumer does. The Philadelphia housewife, for some reason well known, no doubt, to herself, but never yet discovered by the growers, prefers a dinky little rutabaga about three inches in diameter. New York and some other markets prefer a nice round smooth root from four to six inches across. Buffalo and Pittsburg name the same specifications, but will take them readily up to eight inches. Under the indiscriminate method of shipping that has prevailed heretofore a fair sprinkling of big whoppers, up to ten inches in diameter and any old shape have found their way into the cars, though everybody knows that the market doesn't want them.

So much for size and shape. When it comes to quality there is a small section of Ontario that seems to be the promised and chosen land of the rutabaga. The U.S. Department of Agriculture knows all about this as witness the following extract from a market report issued early last summer:

"Rutabagas are apparently growing in popularity as a winter food, especially in the Northern States, says the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Many car loads are used in the territory from Boston to Chicago and further south. During the last three months of 1923, imports of turnips, mostly Canadian rutabagas, exceeded 68,000,000 pounds, about 5,000,000 pounds more than during the same period a year before. . . . Most of the rutabagas come from a section of Ontario, about 75 or 100 miles north-west of Buffalo. . . . Total output from 32 states during 1922 was 835 cars."

Mark that the report says that the total shipments from 32 states was 835 cars. That is only half the quantity shipped from one Ontario county, Wellington, each year. In fact it is only a little more than twice the number of cars shipped from the little village of Rockwood, five miles east of

And becomes popular at exclusive American dining salons---Another chapter in co-operative marketing
By R. D. Colquette

Guelph, the seat of the Ontario Agricultural College. The Rockwood district has two claims to distinction. It produces the finest quality of table rutabagas grown in Ontario, and probably on the continent, and it was the birthplace of James J. Hill, of Great Northern Railway fame, one of the biggest contributions Canada has ever made to the business life of her Southern neighbor. This season the old Hill farm is contributing, as usual, several acres of rutabagas to the American market.

The area which grows 98 per cent. of Ontario's export rutabagas covers parts of only four counties. You can drive from one end of it to the other in less than three hours. It is in the heart of the peninsula which forms South-western Ontario. A ridge of high land running down from the hills that skirt the south shores of the Georgian Bay, with a soil derived from limestone, forms the best rutabaga growing section.

The soil has something to do with it but it is chiefly a matter of climate. The rutabaga is a northern vegetable. It revels in a cool summer. Cold wet weather, which stunts the corn, is just to its liking. It makes its best growth of the season in October. Most food plants succumb to frost. The rutabaga does not develop its full flavor until the frost strikes it. The American consumer who has never sampled a frost-ripened rutabaga doesn't know what the real article tastes like. The ground may be frozen hard enough to carry a horse but let the rutabaga thaw out in the ground and it is not the worse of the experience but the better.

Peculiarly Advantageous Location

On this high ridge of land, 800 feet above the level of Lake Ontario, and outside of the truck and fruit belt, the rutabaga attains a peculiar perfection in form and flavor. The average summer temperature is low by some degrees for the latitude. The nights are always cool with, usually, heavy dews. The fall frosts come early and recur frequently. Every October morning there is an invigorating tang in the air. On toward the end of the month comes Squaw Winter, when the farm animals beg shiveringly to be taken indoors. Then comes Indian Summer, seen at its languid best in this hill district where eight out of every ten trees are sugar maples. It is then that the rutabaga,

firm and crisp, every cell turgid with juices of its own flavoring, reaches its full perfection.

The best growers know just how to aid nature with their skill. The seed is sown on land that has been well manured, plowed and thoroughly cultivated, and then ridged. There is no better after-seeding sight than a 10-acre field with ridges 40 to 60 rods long, and as straight as a rifle barrel running



Loading Rutabagas for Shipment South

Formerly most of them were shipped in bulk, now most of them are sacked. Returning refrigerator fruit cars are largely used.

over its gently undulating surface. The seed is preferably of the Perfection or Canadian Gem varieties, especially developed for the export trade. When less than two inches high they are thinned to nine or 10 inches, so as not to exceed six inches in diameter when mature. When ready for harvesting they are pulled by hand and the tops and roots trimmed off neatly. A considerable proportion of the crop is hauled direct to the cars from the fields. Storage for winter or spring shipment is in root bins in the basement of the barn or in pits.

Not a New Business

Rutabagas have been regularly shipped to the American market from this area for over 40 years. One old shipper who has now turned his business over to his boy, as he calls him (the "boy" is 52 years old) claims that he shipped his first car of rutabagas to the United States 56 years ago. Shipments now total around 4,500 car loads annually. In the past they have mostly been

shipped in bulk to jobbers who put them up in 100 to 140-pound sacks for the retail trade. This year a good deal of the sacking is being done at shipping points.

Now when it comes to commodity co-operative marketing think this commodity over and see if you can beat it. The territory is small and compact. It is peopled by good old-fashioned Nordic stock, direct descendants of the British, and Pennsylvania Dutch pioneers whose vanguard was blazing trails through the wilderness of hardwood forest an even century ago. For quality their rutabagas set the standard of excellence in all markets which they have penetrated. Marketing them is 99 per cent. an export business, with no local marketing complications. It has then the co-operative advantage of an outside market, a distinct advantage, as witness co-operative progress in Denmark, the Pacific States and British Columbia. Within shipping distance is the tremendous consuming population of the industrial half of the United States. Consumption there could be greatly increased. It is now less than one small rutabaga per head per year. An increase in the exports would help Ontario pay her enormous yearly bills for citrus fruits from Florida and California, early strawberries from Louisiana, peaches from Georgia, tobacco from Virginia, apples from the Yakima Valley and feed corn from Iowa.

The conditions of the trade have been far from serving the best interests of either the consumer or the producer. Fifty or 60 exporters have competed with each other in underbidding the market and breaking the price. There has been no pretence of grading and only a patchy attempt at selection for uniformity of size. Big, rough, misshapen fellows, topped with the hoe and pulled out with the harrows have not infrequently been thrown into the same car with the best six-inch roots, round as an apple and laboriously pulled and trimmed by hand. Facing cars has not been unknown and shippers have thereby fooled not the trade, but themselves and the producers. No attempt at widening markets has been possible. The growth of the industry is one of the finest examples extant of the inherent excellence of a product triumphing over every conceivable abuse in marketing it.

Out of these conditions has sprung the Ontario Turnip Growers' Co-operative Limited. The initiative in organization was taken by a dealer, F. E. Slater, who is now general manager. From his 10 years' experience as an exporter he saw the advantage of having a large volume of the product sold through one office in reducing handling charges, preventing gluts, improving the quality and extending markets. He laid his plan before the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Its officials outlined a democratically-controlled co-operative organization, drew up a five-year contract and helped explain the plan to the growers. Under the presidency of J. B. Ketchen, a prominent farmer of Fergus, assisted by a board of four directors, it is now a going concern. It is as clean cut a co-operative marketing proposition as there is on the continent. Its 1,300 contracts cover about half the exportable crop of the province. There should be no trouble in increasing its percentage to 80 or 90 next year.

Started on Falling Market

One piece of tough luck lurked in the path of the new co-operative. In 1923 there was a short crop of turnips in Ontario, and prices were above the average. This stimulated sowings in the spring of 1924 and the acreage was increased by about 50 per cent. The season was cool and wet, just ideal for

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A Field of Turnips or Rutabagas, growing on the old Hill Farm

Within 60 rods of where this photo was taken are a few aged apple trees and a clump of lilac bushes, which now mark the site of the log house where James J. Hill was born. A sugar-maple bush in the background.

Hog Grading: *Can it be improved or Should it be scrapped?*

Time for a Show-Down

THERE must be something radically wrong with our hog grading when, after three years' test of the new system, only 4 per cent. of the hogs marketed in the West are graded as selects.

In response to government persuasion hundreds of farmers purchased pure-bred bacon-type sires or females, or both, in many cases against their judgment, believing that the thicker types of American hogs, to which they had been used, are more cheaply produced to marketable age, repeated experimental tests to the contrary notwithstanding. Many of these men made a good start and would have been bacon-hog producers if given reasonable encouragement at the grading yards. It would have been the part of wisdom as well as fairness to have leaned to lenience in grading until the new system became understood by farmers, instead of leaning the other way as the graders have done ever since the system was started. Rebuffed by grading to extreme type, a great many of these men are through with bacon hogs for evermore, and all the cajoling of "encouragers" in the form of departmental advertisements will fail to win them back to bacon hogs. The government killed its own baby as soon as it was born.

The accusation frequently made against the Department of Agriculture, that the grading system was designed chiefly in the interest of the packers, and not for the benefit of the farming industry, seems justified once more by the change recently made in the minimum weights of select hogs from 160 to 170 pounds. By this action anything below 170 pounds became a "shop" instead of a select hog, and received a cut of \$1.50 per cwt. This change, coming as it did at a time when the government knew that feed was exceedingly scarce in the country, and when farmers were rushing their hogs on to the market as fast as they reached a passable weight, gave the packers one more of their many excellent opportunities for a handsome clean-up, and once more fleeced the farmer. This is a most serious matter which will require a whole lot of explanation from the chief of the Department of Agriculture. It savors altogether too much of a big, fat sop to the packers at a time when heaven knows the farmer can ill afford the hold-up.

It looks very much as if the federal minister of agriculture is afraid to face the criticism that would descend upon him and his "extreme" bacon hog if Canadians once saw in the living flesh the kind of hog with which Denmark has captured the British market, the most discriminating bacon market in the world. The minister's refusal last week to allow the Hon. Mr. Hoadley, minister of agriculture in Alberta, to bring in some hogs from Denmark to show hog breeders in that province what a real select bacon hog looks like, and settle the doubt existing in their minds as to whether the standard set by federal authorities is too extreme or not, was a most autocratic and high-handed piece of business, and swine raisers, not only in the West, but all over Canada, will resent the action of the federal minister and insist upon an explanation.

The refusal could not be on the ground of precaution to prevent the importation of disease, for Mr. Hoadley had previously arranged with Prof. Morkeborg, livestock commissioner of Denmark, to make the selections and have them examined for condition of health, and to take every precaution to prevent transmission of disease.

It is to be hoped and believed that Mr. Hoadley will persist and insist upon the carrying out of his plans for the importation from Denmark, which in the circumstances is a most sensible and businesslike procedure, and apparently the only way to compare a real bacon hog with the "extreme"

type to which hogs are graded in this country.

I have with me at the present time a young Danish farmer, a well educated, intelligent man, whose father operates a large farm near Copenhagen, and always has in his pens around a hundred hogs. This man knows the type of hog produced in Denmark for the British market, and criticizes the type demanded by the official graders in this country as far removed from the Danish type. It is too tucked-up and shallow, or as he expresses it, "too hungry-looking," with not enough middle," and "too much like a rainbow and a runner." Hogs shipped from my farm (grade Yorkshires) since he has been with me, would, he says, be graded as select baconers in Denmark; but you can bet your happy life they didn't get by in that select company at Winnipeg.

Isn't it time that we came to grips with this hog-grading business before

However, it cannot be laid to the fact that our farmers have not tried to produce the desired type. Three years ago about 75 per cent. of the hogs shipped from this point were Duroc-Jerseys, the balance being made up of mixed breeds, with very few Yorkshires. Today, fully 50 per cent. are Yorkshires of fairly good breeding and the balance are largely from bacon-type sires.

At present several of the most successful hog raisers of the district are talking strongly of going back to the lard type hog, and some, I believe, have already procured breeding stock. These men claim that they are convinced that the lard type is the most profitable under ordinary farm conditions.

I might just explain what is meant by ordinary farm conditions. In the first place, hog raising and dairying, which should be very closely connected, are not as yet the chief concern of the average Manitoba farmer. Owing to the shortness of the season for seeding

No question relating to livestock marketing in Western Canada has ever stirred up so much controversy as hog grading.

From its inception it has been dogged by certain people who have left no stone unturned to discredit it. In its application it has unavoidably made enemies of many farmers who were prepared to be friendly to it. The necessarily large part which the packers have played in formulating the scheme has cast further suspicion over it. The expectations which the public built up have not been realized.

The conferences called to overcome existing difficulties have been unproductive largely because producers will not speak as plainly round a polished table as they do round the stock yards. If hog grading is to be rescued from the disfavor in which it now stands, producers, packers, and government officials will have to get together and discuss it with an eye to business and with fewer mutual compliments. These letters have been selected from The Guide correspondence on the subject in the hope of leading to some such candid exchange of views. If you have something to say on the subject we will be glad to hear from you.

matters become worse and we lose any more money? Only 4 per cent. of bacon hogs going through western stock yards after three years of effort shows a decided weakness, or worse, somewhere, and farmers who have for three years been humbugged, want to know where they are going to get off at before starting operations for another breeding season. Unless some definite steps are taken to remedy matters in the immediate here and now, there will be mighty few hogs raised this year in Western Canada, and the packers will be howling their heads off wondering why farmers don't wake up to their opportunities and supply the empty market.—W. L. Martin, Maidstone, Sask.

More Educational Work Needed

So far I have grown very few hogs that I expected to go "select." I handle the co-operative shipping from this point, and have watched the grading different times at the stock yards.

It will take a considerable length of time to get shippers to realize just what a select is. It is human nature for men to blame others for anything that comes along that they don't like; and I think that if you got to the bottom of things you would find that the grower himself could give the real reason (either in breed or feed) for the fact that their hogs did not go select.—Lew G. Thomson, Arden, Man.

Are We On Wrong Track?

As livestock shipping agent for the U.F.M. local at Plumas, I come in contact with the majority of the hog raisers of the surrounding district, and I hear considerable discussion and criticism of the hog-grading system.

To begin with, since November 1, our association has sold on the Winnipeg market, 589 hogs, and has received the select premium on one hog. This is not a very creditable showing you will say,

and taking care of the field crops, it is impossible for these grain farmers to give the attention to the young hogs that is necessary to produce the kind of bacon hogs that will pass the grader as selects.

To talk of feeding skimmed-milk to from 30 to 75 healthy young Yorkshire pigs is a farce, as also are many of the theories advocated as the sure way to produce the right kind. Under existing conditions the young hogs have to take pot luck during the summer months. Sometimes they get grain and pasture and sometimes the working horses must get all the grain available, and the hogs get pasture and sunshine. Then when threshing is completed there is plenty of grain and time to feed it, so the hogs are put in and given all the barley chop they will eat until they reach market weight. Under these conditions the hog that can be forced to 200 pounds in weight the quickest, is the most profitable, but has a slim chance of getting into the premium class.

I find that farmers object to the grading system because they are convinced that far more select Wiltshire sides are produced than premium hogs. There is a feeling that the hog graders who work in such close contact with the packing interests and are so far removed from the hog producers may be unduly influenced. Shakespeare said something about "noble minds keeping ever with their like, for who so firm that cannot be seduced." Suspicions such as these may not be well founded, but farmers have got the dirty end of the stick so often that it is not surprising that so many farmers are of a suspicious turn of mind. It is certainly essential to the success of any hog improvement scheme that very great care be taken in getting thoroughly qualified and above all strictly reliable official graders. Further than that a check should be kept of their work in such a way as to win the confidence of the hog producer.

It is not enough that farmers should be asked to submit to an arbitrary grading system if the efforts of the Department of Agriculture stops when the hogs leave the grading chute. I am convinced that there would be very little opposition to hog grading if the producers knew that the advantages gained by producing Wiltshire sides suitable to British market demands were not being almost entirely absorbed by the packers and other interests which come between the farmer and the British public.—J. F. Rogers, Plumas, Man.

Thick Smooths Make Wiltshires

Being a frequent visitor to the stock yards with co-operative shipments, I get lots of complaints from farmers about grading of their hogs. Personally, I do not see much room for kicking. It is simply a matter of breeding and finishing the right type of hog to produce lean bacon. Very few people nowadays will eat fat meat of any kind, consequently they have to be catered to, and to get the top price, the product must be that demanded by the consumer. At the same time (although I have no evidence to prove it) I am suspicious that some of the thick smooths find themselves in the Wiltshire-side class when dressed.

The adverse criticism emanates from the man who makes no real attempt to produce the necessary standard of selects, but who considers that any hog weighing select weight should be in that class.

Government grading of hogs, grain, potatoes, eggs, etc., is a necessity, not only for public protection, but also for the intelligent producer.—"Satisfied."

Ed. Note.—Packers have never made a secret about the fact that some hogs graded thick smooth come out of the abattoir as Wiltshire sides. But it should be remembered that the term Wiltshire side does not refer to a special quality of bacon; it simply designates a carcass cut up in a particular manner. Wiltshire sides are sorted into three grades according to quality, and there is a wide difference in the price paid for sides belonging to the different grades. Select hogs make the best Wiltshire sides, and the effort to stimulate the production of selects, has as its aim the raising of the standard of Canadian Wiltshires on the British market.

Offers Four Criticisms

As one interested in securing for Canadian hog producers wider markets and a larger outlet for our exportable surplus of pork we record our agreement with any effort made toward this end, provided always that it is fair to all concerned. We wish at this point to register our belief after watching hogs graded at both stock yards and plants in Western Canada that there is no favoritism on the part of the government hog graders shown to the packing interests, and that these men who are appointed to carry out the regulations of the Livestock and Livestock Products Act, are carrying out the arrangements both in spirit and fact to the very best of their ability.

The establishment of grading under trained government inspectors had the general support of hog producers. Those who had the hogs that under the regulations were to receive the 10 per cent. premium had everything to gain, and it appeared that those who had the thick smooth classes had nothing to lose, as the price was to be based on the value prevailing for this class. This meant that the thick smooth hogs, formerly the select, was to establish the price on all classes as had been the rule previously. We have said that the arrangement had the support of the hog raisers generally at first. In practice this support has been gradually withdrawn until today there are a large number who were at first enthusiastic now fail to see in the regulations

Continued on Page 16

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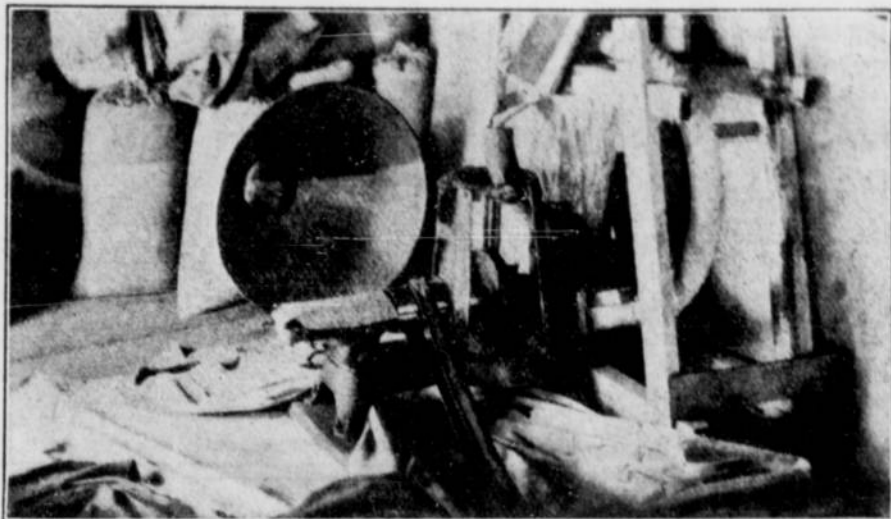
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Two Views on Alfalfa

E. O. Boyd, Rife, Alta., finds bees and alfalfa profitable combination—
 Another Alberta farmer does not believe it comes up to expectations



Mr. Boyd's home-made scarifier, built out of parts of a grinder and old auto tires lined with sandpaper.

ALFA is a crop which furnishes the farmer and stockman with the best of feed under normal conditions. Under adverse conditions it is a veritable Godsend.

My success, like the success of many others, was somewhat indifferent in the early days of experimenting, for I used seed which was not adapted to our northern conditions. But through the explorations of Dr. N. E. Hanson, of the South Dakota Agricultural College, in the wilds of Russia and Siberia, we now have some varieties that are quite well, if not naturally, adapted to our soils, and northern climatic conditions.

In his Cossack we have a variety which for hay, hog pasture, and hardness is hard to better, and in the Siberian yellow flowered variety from the dry prairie districts of central and northern Siberia, we have an excellent hay for horses and stock cattle, and the best kind of pasture for all classes of livestock, coming, as it does, early in the spring and remaining till nearly freeze-up. I have pastured this variety for the past ten years with both horses and cattle, and in all kinds of weather, without a single loss. For milch cows it is a wonder. Its long blooming season, from early July until the period of hard frosts in this latitude, makes it admirable for bees.

Overcoming Presence of Hard Seeds

After these two varieties had gone through a five years' preliminary trial on my farm, in the course of which they established without a doubt their claim to reliability, I commenced to produce seed from them. The Cossack proved to be the heaviest seeding alfalfa I have ever had experience with. But both of these hardy northern sorts grow a high percentage of "hard seeds," the Cossack one-third and the yellow flowered as high as two-thirds. It is quite necessary, therefore, that all seed of these two varieties be scarified. Being low on finances, which is not a unique position in this part of the country, I decided to make my own scarifier.

My eight-inch grain grinder provided the main works. I removed all the re-

movable parts except the main shaft, replacing the burrs with a wooden fan faced with tin. The accompanying photo shows how I arranged half an old car tire and rim inside a frame so that the seed would be propelled through the tire and discharged into a suitable receptacle. The tire was lined with fine sandpaper and attached to the spout of the grinder by means of a tin funnel.

Reduced Hard Seeds to Fraction

The grinder-scarifier is belted to the flywheel of a 1½ H.P. engine with the speed well up so that the scarifier is run at a speed of about 2,000 revolutions per minute. With this machine I have reduced samples showing 35 to 40 per cent. of hard seeds to four per cent. For the Siberian yellow flowered variety, I remove some of the sandpaper and put the sample through twice to make sure of a good job. I have never failed yet in getting No. 1 grade.

One big advantage in the growing of alfalfa is that it lessens the rush of spring work and leaves the farmer a little time for a hobby. Mine is, and has been for the last four years, bees. It combines wonderfully with seed growing.

I made my start in June, 1921, with one hive secured from British Columbia. As I had practically no knowledge of the business, the bees worked under a considerable handicap for the first year. I went through the hives every few days to get a knowledge of the bees' manner of working. Being a bit nervous, I used far more smoke than was needed. I had no increase to bother with the first year. My hive was placed in the cellar early, and came through the winter in first class condition.

The accompanying cut shows the increase from this one hive put out in the spring of 1922. The past season was a very poor one for bees in this locality, and I was compelled to unite several of the later swarms. My intentions are to enlarge till I have 100 colonies.



Bees and alfalfa seed growing go well together, says Mr. Boyd. This is the increase from one hive wintered in 1921-22

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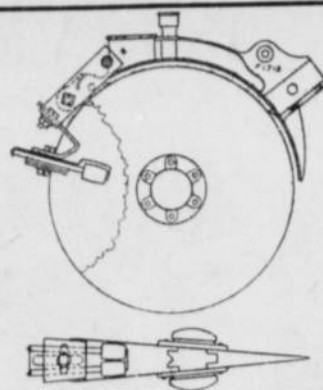
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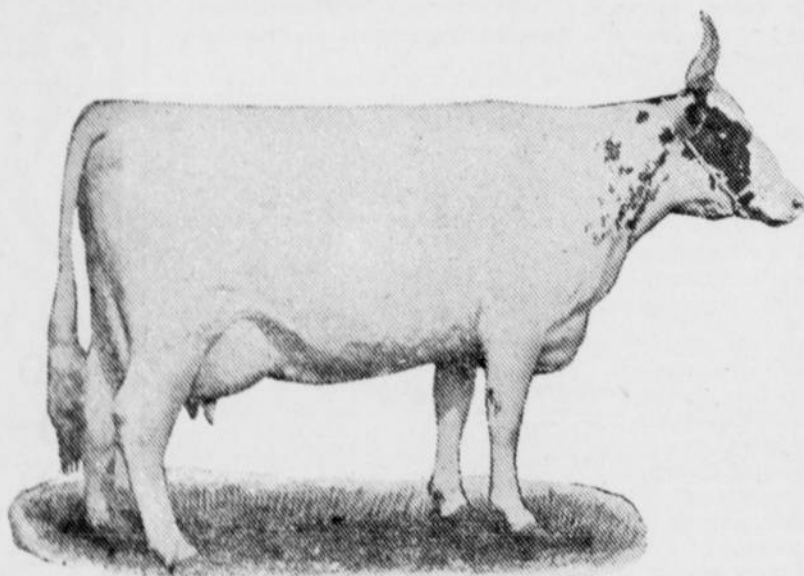
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Thinks Claims Overstated

I know of no one near me who growing or making a success of alfalfa. Some here tried it in a small way and gave it up because of winter killing, or the difficulty in keeping down the weeds the first season.

About four years ago I had a nice patch, one and a half acres in size, which was well drained and a good medium loam soil, that I thought would be ideal for alfalfa, so secured sufficient seed of a strain of Grimm, reputed to be hardy. I treated this seed as recommended, leaving a little without inoculation in order to compare. I seeded this with garden seeder in rows, varying from eight inches to 20 inches apart, with the following results:

1. I found that the inoculated seed made a better start and growth, and indeed the growth was all that could be desired that first season, which was ideal growing weather throughout.

2. The weeds also did well and I spent probably a week with two men pulling and carrying off weed growth such as buckwheat and pig weed, which I had no idea were so prolific. The land had been manured in the previous year, which no doubt accounted for the weed seeds.

I did not cut this crop or pasture in the first year, determining to give it every chance to get rightly started.

I found the next year that about 40 per cent. had winter killed, that is, in patches there would hardly be a live root, whilst other places came through perfectly. The spots that had winter killed were on the slightly higher elevations where the snow was thinner and disappeared earlier.

I seeded these places again with Grimm seed and that year cut about two and a half tons of prime hay in two cuttings.

Last spring I seeded five acres more with Cossack alfalfa along with wheat, treating this as before and mixing it with the wheat at each end of field as to get it on evenly. It was a bit dry at time of seeding, and I am afraid the seed was wasted, since I did not notice much growth; will know better this spring.

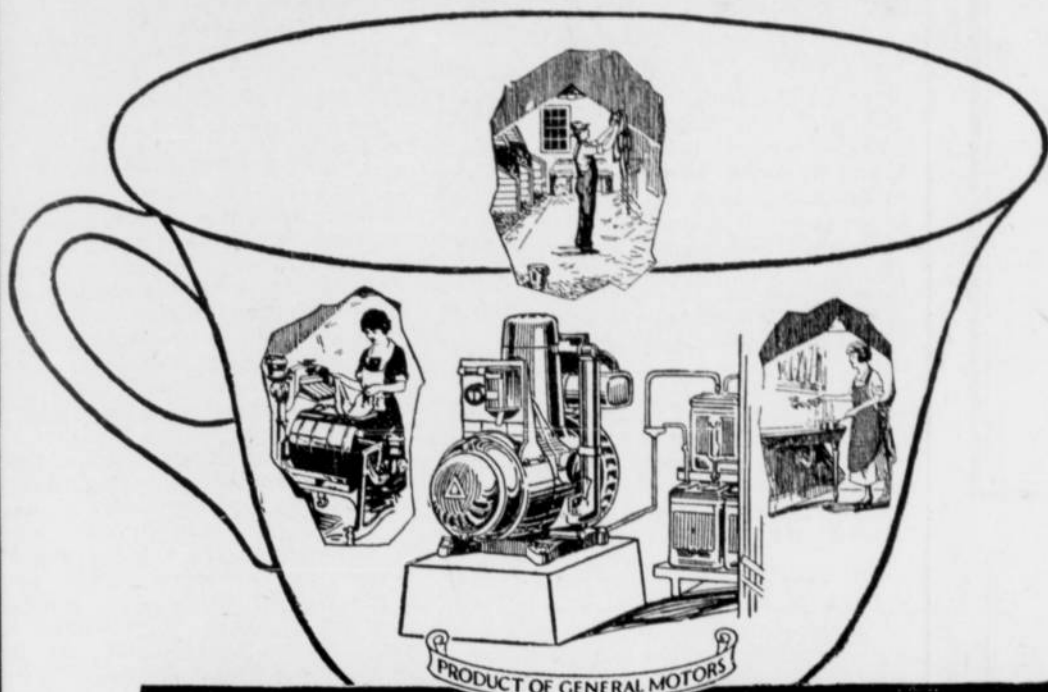
On first patch I cut only one small load of hay last season, as over half had winter killed, and the drought prevented growth on balance. On the whole, so far with alfalfa, I am not enthusiastic over it as a money maker and will likely plow up the one and a half-acre field this spring, since I feel other crops will produce more feed or money per acre with less expense.

I have fed what alfalfa hay I have had to cows, but cannot say I could see any great response through the milk pail, surely not as much as I had been led to expect. Good upland hay with a bundle of green feed fed without grain will give better results than alfalfa hay fed without grain, notwithstanding the extravagant claims made for this latter feed.

I am sure also that here for years under similar weather conditions that oats sown as green feed will produce much more feed, although no doubt alfalfa would build up the soil, whereas the other would use up the soil plant foods. On the other hand I have noticed soil of a light character which has been cropped almost continuously for 40 years or more and is yet producing good crops.—L. W. Newcombe, Onoway, Alta.

L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, sends us detailed plans of a scheme by which the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa are able to co-operate with farmers who have found particularly valuable strains of grain which they would like to have tested and propagated. Mr. Newman's instructions are too lengthy for publication, but typewritten copies may be obtained from him on application directed to the Central Experimental Farm. Over fifty farmers took advantage of the offer last year, and it is expected that that number will be considerably exceeded this year. It is just possible that the variety of wheat which settles the rust problem in Manitoba will make its appearance in just that way—some practical farmer will notice a head of wheat which has resisted infection in a badly rusted field and will take the trouble to preserve and multiply it.

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A Manure Boat

Every winter for many years while cleaning the barn, a favorite topic for discussion has been some means to make the job easier, and save handling the manure at least out at the manure pile. One time we succeeded in cleaning a barn that had been used for loose stock all winter with a buck scraper. For years we used a manure boat, built narrow and long so it could be upset easily. We also used a wide boat that we upset with a pole. Once we built a rig to stand out on the manure pile to drive one runner of the boat on to it and upset the boat. We also tried a dump cart; it unloaded easily but was hard to back into the stable, where we could not drive through and higher to pitch into than a boat.

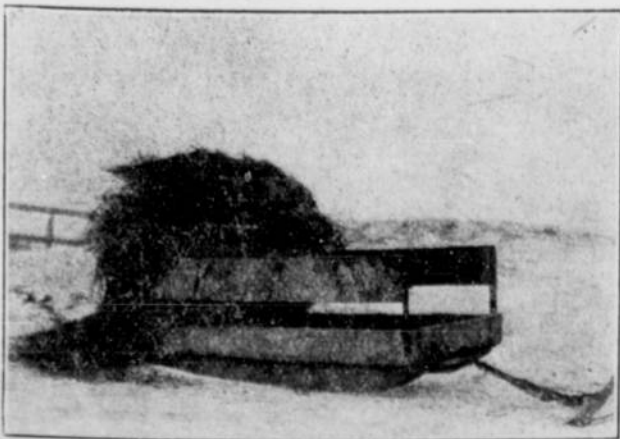
Years ago in North Dakota a certain man used an ox hide on which to haul his manure. He drew it with an ox, and when out on the manure pile turned his ox around and rolled the load over backwards. That idea always looked good to me. But oxen, in Saskatchewan, are now almost a thing of the past, and the hide I understand would bring the fabulous sum of about one dollar and fifty cents.

Undoubtedly we would wear one out every winter.

So we decided to rig up the outfit shown in the photo using the same principle as the ox hide to unload the manure, except that I fasten the front end of the sling to a strong wire fastened to a fence post and draw the boat from under the load. The sling rolling off the load leaves it upside down on the manure pile, with the sling lying on top.

The boat is about 3 feet by 6 feet

inside measurements. The box is six inches deep, well lined and spiked at the corners. Heavy galvanized iron should be used to tin the corners, and holes should be bored for the spikes so they will not split the ends. A 6-inch length



A stoneboat which unloads automatically

of angle iron bolted inside each corner would make a solid job. I used 2 x 6 studding for the box. The floor should be made from 2 x 6 studding laid crosswise. The runners are made from 4 x 6 stuff and shod with wagon tires long enough to bolt to the box on each end, the runners being placed about 6 inches in from each edge. It is provided with a strong hook on each end to draw by.

The top side planks are the length of the inside of the box, they are 2 x 10 and held 7 inches above the box by angle irons. These angle irons are bolted on the outside of the 2 x 6 sides of the box as near the corner as possible. The 2 x 10 top side pieces are bolted with three bolts in each end to the top of these angle irons. The ends of the 2 x 10's fit in the corners of the angle irons from the outside. The bolts being very close to the end we nailed a strip of galvanized iron on the inside at each end for the bolts to pass through to prevent pulling out. These 2 x 10 side pieces have no means to keep them from spreading except the angle irons bolted to the box, hence the strong corners on the box.

The sling is made from two strong chains with slats or tubes bolted across every 6 or 8 inches. It is nearly as wide as the inside of the boat and at least a foot longer. I have a 2 x 2 square tube bolted to each end of the sling with a small clevis in the centre on which to hook the wire. The wire must be provided with a fairly strong hook large enough to receive the clevises. A piece of hard wood 3 x 3 inches or a piece of 2 x 4 would do on each end of the sling. Before loading it is only necessary to lay the sling in the box,

being sure that the end pieces hang over the ends of the box and it will roll out clean without fastening the loose end in any way.

We used to use the manure spreader during the summer and it was very satisfactory for the horse

barn, but since we started using the spreader is not satisfactory during the winter.—James E. Moserip, Major, Sask.

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Canadian Pacific rates on grain are the lowest in the world. And 55 per cent of its western traffic is grain.

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Calgary to Vancouver.....	641.7 miles	22½ cents per cwt.
Nyack to Seattle.....	643 "	32 " " "
Edmonton to Vancouver.....	765.4 "	22½ " " "
Shelby, Mont., to Seattle.....	765.8 "	32 " " "
Viking, Alta., to Vancouver	844.2 "	25 " " "
Vaughan, Mont., to Seattle	852.9 "	32 " " "

These rates, applying on the Canadian Pacific, have been adopted by the Railway Commission as the standard rates for all roads from the prairies to the coast.

The rates quoted above are for west bound grain traffic. A comparison of rates on east bound traffic shows even greater disparity between Canadian and United States rates, in favor of Canadian shipper, as the following shows:—

Winnipeg to Fort William....	420 miles	14 cents per cwt.
Leeds, N. Dakota, to Duluth	417 "	19½ " " "
Maple Creek, Sask., to Fort William.....	1013 "	23 " " "
Galata, Mont., to Duluth....	1014 "	43 " " "
Calgary, Alta., to Ft. William	1243 "	25 " " "
Rexford to Duluth.....	1254 "	51½ " " "

In 1923, with a huge grain crop, Canadian Pacific earnings per ton per mile on its western lines were .89 of a cent, while its eastern lines earned 1.11 cents.

Tons per mile handled on western lines in 1923 amounted to 1,788 as against 3,636 on eastern lines.

Advocates of "equalized" rates take into consideration only one factor—grades.

Cost of construction, return on investment, increased operating expenses due to longer mileage, density and character of traffic—all these are left out of the reckoning.

If these items must be left out of consideration in fixing grain rates from the prairies to the coast, how are they to be provided for?

Is the loss on grain traffic to be made up by higher rates on other commodities? Is it to be charged on traffic in some other part of the country or is the government to collect it in taxes from all the people?

The Canadian Pacific cannot avoid paying its capital obligations. It must earn those charges out of its business of transporting traffic.

It asks only a fair consideration of the situation by the people of Canada. There is no mystery about railroading. It is a business of cost and profit just as is any other business, grain growing or manufacturing. There is only one way to meet operating expenses and capital charges—by earnings from traffic.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

It Spans the World

26EWA

Fallows Which Pay Dividends

W. D. Trego discusses some new aspects of corn as a summerfallow substitute

SINCE writing the article which was published in The Guide of January 21, I have received a good many enquiries for further information which I will try to give in this article.

I had one-half section field in 1924, of which 250 acres were seeded to corn and peas, the balance of the land along the creek being in wild grass. I had a mixed bunch of 26 head of cattle, including calves, which I turned in on this feed about September 1. On September 15 I bought another bunch of 94 head, including calves, and turned them in. About October 1 we gave them the run of a quarter-section of wheat stubble adjoining the corn field.

By November 15, when the first heavy snow came, they had the cream out of this field and the snow covered what was on the ground, so that about November 20 we moved them to an adjoining field of peas, where they fed and did well until about December 27.

We then cut out what steers, and heifers, and cows we thought would do to go to market, 37 head in all, and put them in a field by themselves where we could supplement the peas with one feed of oats bundles per day. On January 8, I marketed these cattle and 27 head of steers, and six cows which I bought on September 15 for \$1,235. They sold for \$2,029, allowing a profit of \$793 over and above feed costs and interest, or about \$50 more than enough to pay for the entire 94 head, with interest on the money.

Perhaps Peas Unsafe for Horses

After the cattle were taken out of the first field I turned in 80 head of horses and colts, which are still running in that field, but at this date, February 7, the feed is getting short. Forty head of these horses are work stock, which I am pasturing for other people at \$2.00 per month per head. Some of the horses and colts have been having the bowel trouble and bloat, and we have lost seven head in all. We have come to the conclusion that the trouble must be caused by the immature peas which have been frozen and wet from being covered with the snows. From this experience it would seem that the green peas are not a safe feed for winter pasture for horses.

During the fall of 1923, we had all our horses and colts in the corn and pea field from September 15 to about the middle of November, and we had no trouble of any kind, but the feed was cleared out before the snows came to make them wet and frozen.

We had 258 head of steers on the pea fields beside the ones mentioned above, from December 6 to January 19, and we only lost one animal out of the entire bunch. This bunch of cattle brought me in a revenue of \$600, which was very small compared to what the crop would have been worth if the peas had dried out so we could have threshed them. But it was better than a bare summerfallow with no revenue, from which the soil might be momentarily expected to blow.

Stored Mixture in Barn

We are just now feeding the last of a barn full of feed which was blown in from the threshing machine in the fall of 1923. This feed was made up of a field of peas and corn, which we cut and stooked just after the grain harvest was finished. After the grain threshing was completed we set the separator at one end of the barn and cut a hole just right to allow the blower to swing into it. We fed corn and pea bundles from one side and dry straw from the other, and while the heavy parts of the corn stalks did not blow back as far as the lighter materials and caused the pile in that end of the barn to turn brown, yet the work horses have eaten it all, and I have never had work horses stand work better and keep in better flesh than while feeding this mixture.

I am planning my crops so as to have another crop of this kind for

both the horse and cow barn, and plenty of oat straw to mix with the more laxative feed. I think the trouble of the heavier parts falling in a pile to themselves can be obviated by keeping one man in the barn to keep scattering this heavy feed with the lighter and dryer parts, and thereby improve all parts of the feed.

How Listing is Done

I have had a number of enquiries asking just how this work is done. Some ask if the second listing should be done crossways to the first listing.

All the work on listed land after the first listing is done must follow the ridges. I prefer working all my fields by starting on the outer edge and working right round the field. I just let the teams swing around on the corners without taking the listers or cultivators out of the ground. Some skips are made in turning, but by making two rounds with a double lister and cultivator on each corner, all skips are stirred and the land well worked, and no weeds left to go to seed. We get no crops on these corners but it makes no more land than would be left in headlands, and it is all clear of weeds and ready for the grain crop the following spring.

For bare summerfallow work with the listers I would work on the following plan: When ready to begin working the land, list it very carefully so as to keep all rows an equal distance apart. This can be done with eight horses working four and four, by letting the outside horses follow the last furrow. As a two-rowed lister, set on 40-inch centres, will cover 80 inches every trip around the field, it is almost as cheap as double discing. As eight horses will easily average 15 acres per day, 75 cents per acre will give good wages for each listing.

When the first weeds begin to show put the harrows on, adjusting five-foot sections of the harrow, so each one will ride two ridges. This will destroy many weeds and make a good seed-bed of the ridges to germinate more weeds.

When the weeds make a second start put the lister cultivator on. Cut down the sides of the furrows with the discs and set the shovels to tear up the tops of the ridges, filling the furrows about half full of soil to smother all weeds.

When the weeds make another start put the lister on again and split the ridges. This will destroy all weeds and create a new seed-bed for more weeds. On the next appearance of the weeds, put the harrow over again and tear the tops off the ridges and firm the soil down to start another crop of weeds.

When weeds again appear put the lister cultivators on again and fill the furrows half full once more. This should take you through the growing season so no more weeds can make sufficient start to form seeds. With the partially filled furrows to catch any light soil which may blow from the ridges, and to hold the winter's snows, the land can remain until time to seed.

Protect Furrow with Mulch

For bare summerfallow work the subsoiler should be set to cut a good grade in the bottom of each furrow unless the discs are used to bring loose soil back over the bottom of the furrow, in order to create a mulch to prevent the moisture from escaping, as it would do if the bottom of the furrow was left exposed to the heat of the sun.

Put the lister-cultivator just ahead of the grain drills to fill the furrows, and destroy any weeds which may have made a start in the spring. As four horses on the double cultivators will easily cover 15 acres, 50 cents per acre will make good wages for this work. Allowing 25 cents for each harrowing will only make the summer fallow cost \$3.50 per acre, with no chance for any soil to blow before the seed is in the land, and all winter snows securely held.

I notice that Professor Murray,

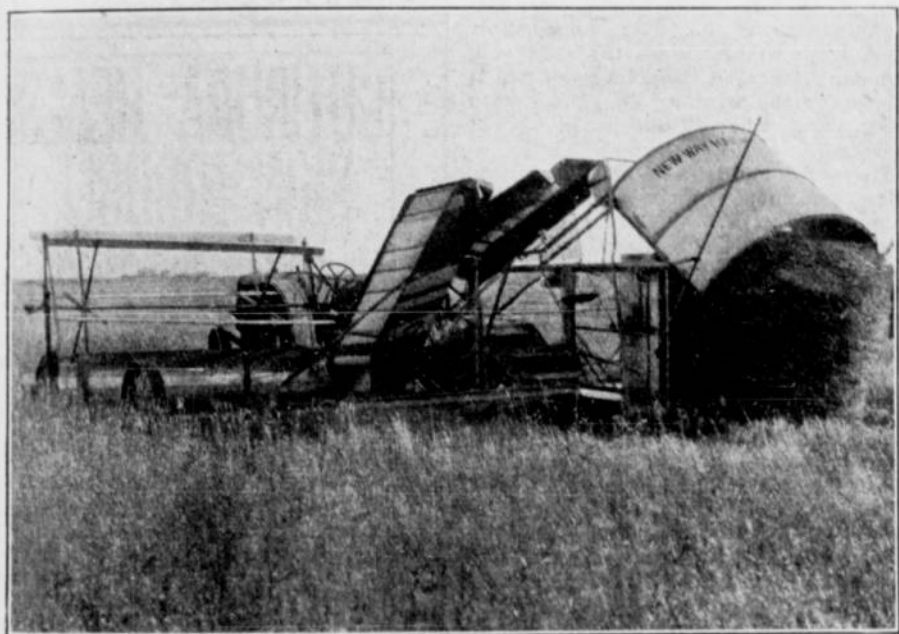
his article in The Guide of January 28, says: "Corn planted with a lister is always a week or ten days later in ripening than that planted on the level."

This may be true in some cases, but I think if careful notice is taken, it will be found that this only occurs when the seed is planted too deep, where the soil has not enough vegetable matter in it to give the young plant a good start. If the subsoiler is not run too deep and the covering discs are set so as to bring in enough fine soil from the sides of the furrows to give the seed a good covering, I think the young plant will get away to as good a start as the one planted in plowed land. My opinion is that bringing an inch or two of loose, warm soil in around the plant at each cultivation, hastens its growth rather than retarding growth. What corn wants is heat, and the more warm soil there is about the roots the faster it will grow if it has the moisture.

Beat Wild Oats and Thistles

I had a hundred-acre field badly infested with wild oats and thistles. As this is a very good field I usually had wheat and barley growing on it. The last year it was seeded it had barley on it. Then I plowed it shallow in the fall, harrowed in the spring and used it for pasture. Had 40 head of cattle on it and 16 horses. This checked the wild oats and when thistles got into flowering stage I used the duckfoot cultivator. This practice was followed for two years, then the next year I plowed it two inches deeper and used the duck-foot cultivator late in the fall. In the next spring it was seeded with wheat and produced 30 bushels to the acre. I plowed it in last spring and grew wheat on it again with same results, so I think I made money on this field, having it free of wild oats and hardly any thistles.—J. G. Haas, Shellmouth, Man.

Harvester Introduces Radical Changes



The Farmer Jones Harvester in the field

Working in a drought-stricken crop like the above, the harvester accomplishes the same work as a header.

The "Farmer Jones Harvester," which it is expected will make its appearance in considerable numbers in Western Canada during the coming crop year, promises to make some revolutionary changes in wheat harvesting practices.

This harvester, drawn by six horses or a light tractor, cuts a 12-foot swath and elevates the grain by means of canvasses, as in an ordinary binder. But instead of passing the grain through packers and a knotter, it is dropped, with the heads to the centre, into a slowly revolving drum, seven feet in diameter. Mechanical devices provide a slight slope to the sides of the stack and considerably more to the top. As the butts of the grain stalks are less compact than the heads, there is a further tendency for the stack as it settles to acquire more slope to the top.

When a stack of approximately half a ton in weight is built, it is dumped by means of a trip. After the stacks have cured awhile they are lifted by a buck rake and hauled to the thrasher.

This plan of harvesting makes two important economies possible at the very outset. There is no cost for twine or for stooking. The inventors claim from their two years' practical field trials that their machine will reduce to a minimum the wastage now experienced as the grain passes through the binder and through the hands of the average threshing crew. There is also the advantage that grain can be threshed by a smaller staffed outfit as stook teams are not required. Then there is the age-old teaching that stacking sets up a sweating process which improves the sample. The added value of the crop due to higher grade, will rapidly popularize this style of harvesting, say those who are advocating it. Lastly, the Farmer Jones Harvester serves the same function as a header, for the crop may be cut short, leaving the straw on the ground for the stubble

burner and reducing the amount which would ordinarily pass through the threshing machine.

The first thing which the practical farmer will want to know, after having satisfied himself as to the mechanical perfection of a harvester embodying these principles, is: Will the stacks resist the weather? Will they stand wind when they are first put up, and will they stand rain while waiting for the thrasher? The manufacturers claim that their field trials give absolute assurance on these two points. Stacks which stood out all winter at Elie, Man., are said to have threshed a very good sample of grain. One harvester used at Davidson, Sask., is said to have worked in a field where the grain was decidedly green, but owing to the small size of the stacks permitting good ventilation, the grain cured well and turned out a sample that surpassed all expectations.

Thomas Answers a Question

Robt. Thomas, president of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association, speaking at the annual meeting of that organization at Moose Jaw, recently, said:

"I have been asked if I would go into the horse business today if I were starting in farming in Saskatchewan. My reply was that I would not go into the horse business, but that I would grow into it and start as I did when I came to Saskatchewan with a couple of good fillies, and raise my own colts, the kind that I wanted.

"I do not think that it matters much about the breed for the horse breeder to succeed. There is always one best breed, and that is his own. Unless he regards the breeding in which he specializes as the best, and looks for the best in that breed, he cannot possibly succeed. I do not believe that the horse breeders should specialize too much. The leading authorities in agriculture have found that in many cases it does not pay a farmer to go

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You Still Have Time

but don't delay. Start now! It only takes an hour or two to solve the puzzle, and your chances of winning a prize could not be better, only hurry and start on it. Bear in mind that the contest closes February 28, at midnight; but anything mailed on that date will be accepted. The puzzle will be found in any of the January issues of The Guide.

Contestants Note

The correct answer to the puzzle will be published in the March 11 issue of The Guide.

Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar are keeping the record of the figures which they erased from the picture, in their private vaults. On March 2, they will subtract these from the original answer, enabling us to publish the correct number of sheaves in the field in the second issue of March.

Now is the Time

to plan next summer's crop campaign and a few suggestions from



Profitable Grain Growing

written by Canada's foremost grain grower, may mean thousands of dollars to you next fall.

Dr. Seager Wheeler's book tells how he obtains a 30-bushel wheat crop in a season like last year's, with no rain from the time of seeding until July 5.

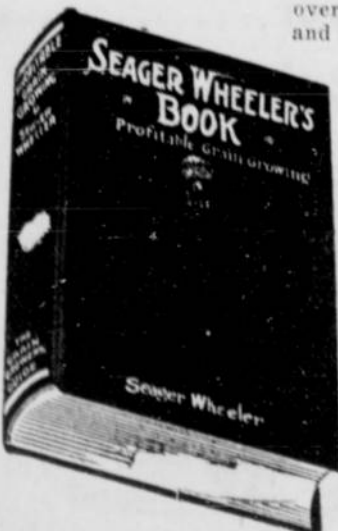
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which tells in clear, simple language how to overcome soil drifting, drought, frost, rust and weeds. It is practical and contains the results of 31 years' intensive experience. The book contains 350 pages and more than 80 good illustrations. It is printed in large, clear, readable type, on a good grade of paper, and is strong and beautifully bound.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



into dairying, but in every case it pays a farmer to keep a few cows. Just in the same way I believe it pays a farmer to keep a few good horses, and a couple of good brood mares are the best mortgage lifters that I know of. I do not think that enough stress has been laid on the importance of the good sire, but we are making very good progress in Saskatchewan, and the standard of the horses in the province is rising as it must rise if we are to build up a market for our surplus horses as we are building up a market for other products."

Fall Pigs

Pig feeding is like writing poetry, you must be born with the knack of it, and, of course, like it. If you don't, better not bother about it. Feeding pigs demands constant attention to the little details so necessary for the best results, and in rearing fall pigs even more so.

The earlier in the fall the litter arrives the better, as they can then be weaned before very cold weather starts. But if no dry, comfortable place is available don't try it at all, and one litter for the average farm is plenty for the winter. Of course on a dairy farm where there is plenty of milk, more could be raised.

The sow should be in good condition when her family arrives, comfortably housed in a straw stack or some other dry place, and fed liberally on oat chop and a little shorts, if not too dear. All the milk that can be got by fair means or foul should be given her, and as soon as the youngsters start to eat, a little place should be penned off and they can be given a little milk and shorts, just what they will eat quickly and look up at you and say: "don't be so stingy, give us some more." But don't do it! Keep within their appetites. I think that is one of the secrets of raising little pigs. Sprinkle a few handfuls of whole oats around for them, nothing is better.

If no milk is available give them shorts mixed in warm water, but be careful, not too much. As they grow older add some oat chop with the hulls sifted out, at least the coarsest ones. Also if there is no milk keep them on the sow as long as possible, for weaning time is the critical time, but they will wean themselves almost, in about two and one-half months.

When they are weaned, if you have time, feed them four times a day for about a week, and hunt up every tit-bit that you can for them. They like bread, boiled potatoes, and smack their lips over porridge, just a little pampering for a week or so pays dividends like the C.P.R.

Encourage them to take as much exercise as possible, in fact they should be given free run of the world and the sow shut up some place, right from the start. It is surprising how the young scamps enjoy exploring all over, a regular craze for botany and natural research, and a follow-my-leader game. They will always find the sunny place to lie down. Encourage them to play, throw them a sheaf of oats, some sweet clover, an old sack, and they will learn to play, and playful pigs are paying their way.

Clean out that range and heater often, and get as much charcoal as possible in the ashes and give it to pigs. Also some salt. If you have time before freeze-up, a load of sod is good to have. Give them a little once in a while.

Gradually start feeding a little barley with the oats, and increase the percentage until at six months, if your pigs have the run of the yard, all barley can be fed. I think it pays to take the chill off the water, and if there is no milk, a little shorts should be mixed in the drink. If there is milk very little shorts is necessary. Pigs should have a dry place to sleep in, and a comfortable place to feed in, but I always let mine have the run of the yard and see that they get out. It soon becomes a habit and they hustle around every day, unless too stormy, and keep healthy.

I have had fall pigs average 210 lbs.

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at seven months. Stand and watch them feed and see if they enjoy it or not. If they don't, find out why, and remedy the trouble. Perhaps there are some kinds of seeds in your chop they dislike, fan them out of your grain and give the chop on hand to the horses or something not so important. A pig will eat almost anything, so would you or I, rather than starve, but we wouldn't be gaining in flesh on a distasteful diet. Have plenty of trough room, as quarrelling is as bad for hogs as for humans. A dry bed, good board and plenty of sunshine, exercise and a good-natured feeder, will make for profits in fall pigs, but don't try too many. I have never tried tankage, but it is so dear one should be very careful and try it out in a small way.—D. J. Hill, Makinak, Man.

Fruit in Manitoba's North-west Corner

A Anderson, of Swan River, tells of successes and reverses on raising tree fruit north of 52

I HAVE read with interest the experience given in your journal by different people throughout the West along the line of fruit growing and its kindred subject, shelter belts, and improvement of home surroundings generally. My experiences, though limited, are pretty much the same as those of your other correspondents, only that results have been obtained further north in Manitoba than by any of the others whose letters I have read.

I first obtained a few fruit trees—apples, crabs and plums—about 18 years ago, but as they came from an eastern nursery they nearly all died down in spring and that was the end of the majority. However, a few trees persisted, though killed nearly to the ground every year for years. With such meagre returns I tried cultivating those trees with the result that they become entirely hardy almost immediately and have been bearing abundantly for years.

During the season just past, three small Transcendant crab trees (or bushes rather) yielded a barrel of choice fruit. Other crab trees of recent planting such as Red and Yellow Siberian, Hyslop and Whitney are just coming into bearing. Those plum trees of my first planting were all killed below the graft, but have been yielding well three distinct varieties of good quality red plums.

Some Hybrids Succeed

Of my later plantings the hybrid Sansota is the most prolific and Mammoth the best quality so far in bearing. Other varieties, such as Tom Thumb, Opata and Sapa, etc., have borne so little fruit so far that I can't say much about them, only that the bushes are hardy. I have also under trial some of the choicer varieties, such as Waneta, Omaha, Surprise and Tonka, but they are not entirely hardy so far, though I expect they will become so.

I have been cultivating too late in the season. I believe that in this vicinity all cultivation should cease early in July. In drier districts it may be different.

My optimism in regard to the production of standard apples had rather a severe shock last spring. The great

A Butter-Maker's Tip

Editor, The Guide.—As many people make butter and still many more prefer butter with a good flavor, I am going to pass on a hint on improving the flavor of dairy butter.

A great deal of care is required in keeping the cream until ready for churning. But the secret lies in the butter after it is churned.

After the cream is churned and butter well washed, put butter in bowl, to about 10 pounds of butter put in one tablespoon white sugar and the amount of salt required, mix well and leave standing over night, and next morning mix again and print. White sugar improves the flavor and makes it easier for the farm wife to sell her butter.—Mrs. Ed. Regambal, Outlook, Sask.

majority of my trees were severely killed back, and as they were in some cases eight or nine feet high and getting fairly well branched out the disappointment was great. However, this experience has left its lessons. The trunk is the weak part and those trees are now to be allowed to branch out pretty near the ground. Another idea—try top working hardy crab trees with standard sorts. This will at least give earlier fruitage than root grafting.

Essential to Success

A word or two on shelter which is essential. We have good natural shelter here which I have augmented with evergreens on the north, west and south. The accompanying snap shows a view of our avenue leading to the house and consists of spruce, alternated with ash and maple and again with lilac and cranberry bushes. The spruces planted 18 years ago are now over 30 feet in height and have outgrown the deciduous trees by some six feet, in fact the latter must now be cut out in order to preserve the contour of the conifers. But we are not depending altogether on our native spruce and balsam for evergreens. The queenly Colorado and Koster's blue spruce are trees to dream about, closely followed in loveliness by Concolor spruce and hemlock. They are all hardy here. The following have also withstood the climate for two years—Douglas and Norway spruce, Norway, Austrian and Ponderosa pines.

To those contemplating planting windbreaks might I suggest something different to that generally seen just by way of variety, and please remember that when planting trees you are doing a permanent work—a work for generations yet to come, as well as your own pleasure and benefit. Whenever possible avoid straight lines. Nature seems to abhor them. Outer row Caragana or Russian willows, then a few rows of spruce and inner row apple and plum seedlings. Some of the latter could be top worked when the shelter grows up, though some of them would likely produce good fruit without grafting. This would make a permanent beautiful and effective shelter. Leave plenty of room inside for future planting of fruit and ornamental trees.



Evergreens add to the beauty of Mr. Anderson's windbreak

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Hog Grading

Continued from Page 8

any real encouragement to the majority of raisers. We will here point out a few of the features in the system that have contributed to bring this about.

In the first place the number of hogs grading select has been very low around 3 per cent. in Alberta, 7 per cent. in Manitoba, and 15 to 18 per cent. in the East. With this percentage, which is much lower than was expected, the farmers who are often suspicious, particularly of the packing plants, seem to be of the opinion that if government inspectors grade stock into packing plants, that the same authority should provide machinery whereby a check would be made on the out-turn of the same plants.

Secondly. If the idea of the sponsors of the scheme now in practice was to encourage production of hogs to conform with Wiltshire standards, why did they not confine themselves to this class instead of covering the whole hog-grading system by putting into effect at the same time regulations covering all other grades that have little or nothing to do with the encouragement of the class sought?

It would seem to us that the 10 per cent. premium on the select hogs was bought at too high a price, to be paid by other classes of hogs. The principal grade to suffer was the shop class. The weight of these which, previous to government grading had been around 110 pounds to 140 pounds on the markets, with varying cuts, was raised to include hogs up to 160 pounds. During the time to date that the regulations have been in effect there has been enough hogs cut between the weights of 140 pounds and 160 pounds to many times over pay all the premiums on the selects. The expected gain in the net receipts to the hog raisers has been a loss on the shops marketed.

It might be argued that the farmers should finish their hogs and not sell them at the weights above, but conditions in the grain markets and short crops have forced many to liquidate light hogs in the last few years. We mention here only one class, the shops, but as suggested earlier we can see no justification for any interference in the matter of hog grading particularly unless the actual producers are a party to the arrangement.

Co-operative Shipping

Our third point is that even with the small percentage being graded in Western Canada, that the producers are not getting the premiums. This is not the fault of the system but with the farmers themselves, who, in many other matters as well as this, do not take advantage of their rights, or the trouble to become acquainted with them. The farmers who are shipping their hogs co-operatively, are getting in most cases the premium coming to them on their selects, and it is not only among their ranks that we find the most intelligent producers, but the most enthusiastic supporters of the scheme. This fact also accounts for the significant fact that there are a larger percentage of the hogs on public stock yards getting the premium than at the packing plants. It is a fact that the drovers and buyers in the country, most of whom are working with some packers in the matter of hog buying, get the most inferior hogs produced by our foreign populations and those who take little interest in the breeding up of their stock.

The fourth weakness that we see in the regulations is that while the hogs conforming to a very strict standard receive the premium, those that come near this standard but just fail to get in receive the same price as hogs that are not only inferior but are of very much lower commercial value.

Summing up the whole matter, we are of the opinion that the whole hog-grading system is obsolete in that the bulk of our hogs are bought with very little regard to quality, weight being the governing factor, with the result that the man who produces quality is not paid for it. The production of Wiltshire hogs can never be the success that we want it to be until all hogs are bought on their merits, and not run through in car lots or bunches at a flat price, merely because they come within certain weights. To the mind of

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the writer the production of Wiltshire hogs will within certain limits be governed by the improvement in the quality of all Canadian hogs.

In conclusion, we believe that the time is ripe for the whole matter of hog grading to be reviewed and a plan worked out whereby more encouragement will be given to those who breed, raise, and sell the best quality. This cannot be done by paying a premium on a few perfect specimens and putting all others or the near perfect in the same price range as common and inferior stock.—J. Gordon Wilson, Vermilion, Alta.

Sun Life Report

The sixty-fourth annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company shows that during the year 1924, there were issued 43,671 policies, representing new assurance of \$137,466,384, a record for the company. Assurances now in force total \$871,636,457, while the assets of the company show an increase for the year of \$64,873,094, and now stand at \$274,130,407. The sum of \$31,881,639 was paid out to policyholders in respect to death claims, maturing policies, profits, etc., \$6,681,652 of this being profits. The surplus was increased by over \$4,000,000, and now amounts to \$22,107,357.

The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

(Continued from last week)

CHAPTER XXX

TO give exhaustive reasons for the impulse which brought Miss Mary Davis to Bainbridge at this particular time would be to delve too deeply into the complex psychology of that lady. But we shall not be far wrong if we sum up the determining impulse in one word—curiosity.

The news of Benis Spence's unexpected marriage had been something of a shock to more than one of his friends. But especially so to Mary Davis. Upon a certain interesting list, which Miss Davis kept in her well-ordered mind, the name of this agreeable bachelor had been distinctly labelled "possible." To have a possibility snatched from under one's nose without warning is annoying, especially if the season in possibilities threatens to be poor. The war had sadly depleted Miss Davis' once lengthy list. And she, herself, was five years older. It would be interesting, and perhaps instructive, to see the young person from nowhere who had still further narrowed her personal territory.

"It does seem rather a shame," she confided to a select friend or two, "that clever men who have escaped the perils of early matrimony should in maturity turn back to the very thing which constituted that peril."

"You mean men like them young?" said a select friend with brutal candor.

"I mean they like them too young. In the case I'm thinking of, the girl is a mere child. And quite uncultured. What possibility of intellectual companionship could the most sanguine man expect?"

"None. But they don't want intellectual companionship." Another select friend spoke bitterly. "I used to think they did. It seemed reasonable. As the basis for a whole lifetime, it seemed the only possible thing. But what's the use of insisting on a theory, no matter how abstractly sound, if it is disproved

in practice every day? Remember Bobby Wells? He is quite famous now; knows more about biology than any man on this side of the water. He married last week. His wife is a pretty little creature who thinks protoplasm another name for appendicitis."

There was sympathetic pause.

"And biology was always such a fad of yours," sighed Mary thoughtfully. "Never mind! They are sure to be frightfully unhappy."

"No, they won't. That's it. That's the point I am making. They'll be as cozy as possible."

Miss Davis thought this point over after the select friend who made it had gone. She did not wish to believe that its implication was a true one. But, if it were, if youth, just youth, were the thing of power, then it were wise that she should realize it before it was too late. Her own share of the magic thing was swiftly passing.

From a drawer of her desk she took a recent letter from a Bainbridge correspondent and re-read the part referring to the Spence reception.

"Really, it was quite well done," she read. "Old Miss Campion has a 'flair' for the suitabilities, and now that so many are trying to be smart or bizarre, it is a relief to come back to the old pleasant suitable things—you know what I mean. And the old lady has an air. How she gets it, I don't know, for the dear Queen is her idea of style. Perhaps there is something in the 'aura' theory. If so, Miss Campion's aura is the very glass of fashion."

"And the bride! But I hear you are coming down, so you will see the bride for yourself. There was a silly rumor about her being part Indian. Well, if Indian blood can give one a skin like hers, I could do with an offside ancestor myself! She is even younger than report predicted. But not sweet or coy (Heavens, how one wearies of that type!) And Benis Spence, as a bridegroom, has lost something of his 'moony' air. He is quite attractive in an odd way. All the same, I can't help feeling (and others agree with me) that there is something odd about that marriage. My dear, they do not act like married people. The girl is as cool as a princess (I suppose princesses are). And the professor's attitude is so—so casual. Even John Rogers' manner to the bride is more marked than the bridegroom's. But you know I never repeat gossip. It isn't kind. And anyway it may not be true that he drops in for tea nearly every day."

Miss Davis replaced the letter with a musing smile. And the next morning she called up on long distance. A visit to Bainbridge, she felt, might be quite stimulating.

Observe her, then, on the morning of her arrival having breakfast in bed. Breakfast in bed is always offered to travellers at the Spence home—a courtesy based upon the tradition of an age which travelled hard and seldom. Miss Davis quite approved of the custom. She had not neglected to bring "matinees" in which she looked most charming. Negligee became her. She openly envied Margot Asquith her bedroom receptions.

Young Mrs. Spence, enquiring with true western hospitality, whether the breakfast had been all that could be desired, was conscious of a pang, successfully repressed, at the sight of that matinee. She saw at once that she had never realized possibilities in this direction. Her night-gowns (even the new ones) were merely nightgowns and her kimono was garments which could still be recognized under that name.

"It is rather a duck," said Mary, reading Desire's admiring glance. "Quite French, I think. But of course, as a bride, you will have oceans of lovely things. I adore trousseaux. Perhaps you will show me some of your pretties?" (The bride's gowns, she admitted, might be passable but what really tells the tale is the under-neaths.)

"Oh, with pleasure." Desire's assent was instant and warm. "I shall love to let you see my things."

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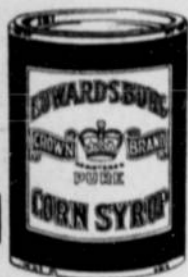
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It was risky—but effective. Mary's desire to see the trossieu evaporated on the instant. No girl would be so eager to show things which were not worth showing. And Mary was no altruist to rejoice over other people's Paris follies.

After all, she really knew very little about Benis's wife. And you never can tell. She began to wish that she had brought down with her some very special glories—things she had decided not to waste on Bainbridge. Her young hostess had eyes which were coolly, almost humorously, critical. "Absurd in a girl who simply can't have any proper criteria!" thought Miss Davis crossly.

"When you are quite rested," said Desire kindly, "you will find us on the west lawn. The sun is never too hot there in the morning."

"Yes—I remember that." The faintest sigh disturbed the laces of Mary's matinee. Her faun-like eyes looked wistful. "But if you do not mind, I think I shall be really lazy—these colds do leave one so wretched."

Desire agreed that colds were annoying. She had not missed the sigh which accompanied Mary's memory of the west lawn and very naturally misread it. Mary's regretful decision to challenge no morning comparison in the sunlight on any lawn was interpreted as regret of much more tender nature. Desire's eyes grew cold and dark with shadow as she left her charming visitor to her wistful rest.

That Mary Davis was the lady of her husband's one romance, she had no longer any doubt. Anyone, that is, any man, might love deeply and hopelessly a woman of such rare and subtle charm. Possessing youth in glorious measure herself, Desire, naturally discounted her rival's lack of it. With her, the slight blurring of Mary's carefully tended "lines," the tired look around her eyes, the somewhat cold-creamy texture of her delicate skin, weighed nothing against the exquisite finish and fine sophistication which had been the gift of the added years.

In age, she thought, Mary and Benis would rank each other. They were also essentially of the same world. Neither had ever gazed through windows. Both had been free of life from its beginning. Love between them might well have been a fitting progression.

The one fact which did not fit in here was this—in the story as told by Benis the affair had been one of unreciprocated affection. This presupposed a blindness on the lady's part which Desire began increasingly to doubt. She had already reached the point when it seemed impossible that anyone should not admire what to her was entirely admirable. Even the explanation of a prior attachment (the "Someone Else" of the professor's story), did not carry conviction. Who else could there be—compared with Benis?

No. It looked, upon the face of it, as if there had been a mistake somewhere. Benis had despaired too soon!

This fateful thought had been crouching at the door of Desire's mind ever since Mary had ceased to be an abstraction. She had kept it out. She had refused to know that it was there. She had been happy in spite of it. But now, when its time was fully come, it made small work of her frail barriers. It blundered in, leering and triumphant.

Men have been mistaken before now. Men have turned aside in the very moment of victory. And Benis Spence was not a man who would beg or importune. How easily he might have taken for refusal what was, in effect, mere withdrawal. Had Mary retreated only that he might pursue? And had the Someone Else been No One Else at all?

If this were so, and it seemed at least possible, the retreating lady had been smartly punished. Serve her right—oh, serve her right a thousand times for having dared to trifle! Desire wasted no pity on her. But what of him? With merciless lucidity Desire's busy brain created the missing acts which might have brought the professor's tragedy of errors to a happy ending. It would have been so simple—if Benis had only waited. Even pursuit would not have been required of him. Mary, unpursued, would have come back; un-



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asked, she might have offered. But Benis had not waited.

Desire saw all this in the time that it took her to go down-stairs. At the bottom of the stairs she faced its unescapable logic: if he were free now, he might be happy yet.

How blind they had both been! He to believe that love had passed; she to believe that love would never come. Desire paused with her hand upon the library door. He was there. She could hear him talking to Yorick. She had only to open the door . . . but she did not open it. Yesterday the library had been her kingdom, the heart of her widening world. Now it was only a room in someone else's house. Yesterday she would have gone in swiftly—hiding her gladness in a little net of everyday words. But today she had no gladness and no words.

CHAPTER XXXI

Miss Davis had been in Bainbridge a week. Her cold was entirely better and her nerves, she said, much rested. "This is such a restful place," murmured Miss Davis, selecting her breakfast toast with care.

"I'm glad you find it so," said Aunt Caroline. "Though, with the club elections coming on next week—" she broke off to ask if Desire would have more coffee.

Desire would have no more, thanks. Miss Campion, looking over her spectacles, frowned faintly and took a second cup herself—an indulgence which showed that she had something on her mind. Her nephew, knowing this symptom, was not surprised when later she joined him on the side veranda. Being a prompt person she began at once.

"Benis," she said, "I have a feeling—I am not at all satisfied about Desire. If you know what is the matter with her I wish you would tell me. I am not curious. I expect no one's confidence, nor do I ask for it. But I have a right to object to mysteries, I think."

As Aunt Caroline spoke, she looked sternly at the smoke of the professor's after-breakfast cigarette, the blue haze of which temporarily clouded his expression. Benis took his time in answering.

"You think there is something the matter besides the heat?" he enquired mildly.

"Heat! It is only ordinary summer weather."

"But Desire is not used to ordinary summer, in Ontario."

"Nonsense. It can't be much cooler on the coast. Although I have heard people say that they felt quite chilly there. It isn't that."

"What is it, then?"

Not noticing that she was being asked to answer her own question, Aunt Caroline considered. Then, with a flash of shrewd insight, "Well," she said, "if there were any possible excuse for it, I should say that it is Mary Davis."

"My dear Aunt!"

"You asked me, Benis. And I have told you what I think. Desire has changed since Mary came. Before that she seemed happy. There was something about her—well, I admit I liked to look at her. And she seemed to love this place. Even that Yorick bird pleased her, a taste which I admit I could never understand. Now she looks around and sees nothing. The girl has something on her mind, Benis. She's thinking."

"With some people thought is not fatal."

"I am serious, Benis."

"So am I."

"What I should like to know is—have you, by any chance, been flirting with Mary?"

"What?"

"Don't shout. You heard what I said perfectly. I do not wish to interfere. It is against my nature. But if you had been flirting with Mary, that might account for it. I don't believe Desire would understand. She might take it seriously. As for Mary—I am ashamed of her. I shall not invite her here again."

"This is nonsense, Aunt."

"Excuse me, Benis. The nonsense is on your side. I know what I am talking about, and I know Mary Davis. She is one of those women for whom a man obscures the landscape. She will

dirt on her deathbed, or anybody's else's deathbed, which is worse. Come now, be honest. She has been doing it, hasn't she?"

"Certainly not."

I suppose you have to say that. I'll put it in another way. What is your opinion of Mary?"

"She is an interesting woman."

"You find her more interesting than you did upon her former visit?"

"I hardly remember her former visit. I never really knew her before."

"And you know her now?"

"She has honored me with a certain amount of confidence."

Aunt Caroline snorted. "I thought so. Well, she doesn't need to honor me with her confidence because I know her without it. Was she honoring you that way last night when you stayed out in the garden until midnight?"

"We were talking, naturally."

"And—your wife?"

There was a moment's pause while the cigarette smoke grew bluer. "My wife," said Benis, "was very well occupied."

"You mean that when Dr. John saw how distraught and pale she was, he took her for a run in his car? Now admit, Benis, that you made it plain that you wished her to go."

"Did I?"

"Yes," significantly, "too plain. Mary saw it—and John. You are acting strangely, Benis. I don't like it, that's flat. Desire is too much with John. And you are too much with Mary. It is not a natural arrangement. And it is largely your fault. It is almost as if you were acting with some

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purpose. But I'll tell you this—whatever your purpose may be—you have no right to expose your wife to comment."

She had his full attention now. The cigarette haze drifted away.

"Comment?" slowly. "You mean that people—but of course people always do. I hadn't allowed for that. Which shows how impossible it is to think of everything. I'm sorry."

"I do not pretend to understand you, Benis. But then, I never did. Your private affairs are your own, also your motives. And I never meddle, as you know. I think though, that I may be permitted a straight question. Has your feeling toward Desire changed?"

"Neither changed nor likely to change."

Miss Campion's expression softened. "Are you sure that she knows it?"

"I am not sure of anything with regard to Desire."

"Then you ought to be. Don't shilly-shally, Benis. It is a habit of yours. All of the Spences shilly-shally. Make certain that Desire is aware of your—er—affection. Mark my words—I have a feeling. She is fretting over Mary."

"I happen to know that she is not."

Small red flags began to fly from Miss Campion's prominent cheek-bones.

"We shall quarrel in a moment,

Benis. You are pig-headed. Exactly as your father was, and without his common sense. I know you think me an interfering old maid. But I like Desire, and I won't have her made miserable. I want—"

"Hush—here she comes."

"I'll leave you then," in a sepulchral whisper. "And for goodness' sake, Benis, do something! Were you looking for me, my dear?" added Aunt Caroline innocently as Desire came slowly toward them. "Do not try to be energetic this morning. It is so very hot. Sit here. I'll send Olive out with something cool. I'd like you both to try the new raspberry vinegar."

Greatly pleased with her simple stratagem the good soul bustled away. Desire looked after her with a grateful smile.

"I believe Aunt Caroline likes me," she said with a note of faint surprise.

"Is that very wonderful?"

"Yes."

Benis looked at her quickly and looked away. She was certainly paler. She held her head as if its crown of hair were heavy.

"It does not seem wonderful to other people who also—like you."

Her eyes turned to him almost timidly. It hurt him to notice that the old frank openness of glance was gone. Good heavens! was the child afraid of him? Did she think that he blamed her? That he did not understand how helpless she was before her awakening womanhood? He forgot how difficult speech was in the overpowering impulse to reassure her.

"I wish you could be happy, my dear," he said. "You are so young. Can't you be a little patient? Can't you be content as things are—for a while?"

Even Spence, blinded as he was by the bitterness of his own struggle, noticed the strangeness of her look.

"You want things to go on—as they are?"

"Yes. For a time. We had better be quite sure. We do not want a second mistake."

"You see that there has been a mistake?"

"Can I help seeing it, Desire?"

"No, I suppose not. . . . And when you are sure?" Her voice was very low.

"When I—when we are both sure, I shall act. There are ways out. It ought not to be difficult."

"No, quite easy, I think. I hope it will not be long."

His mask of reasonable acquiescence slipped a little at the wistfulness of her voice.

"Don't speak like that!" he said sharply. "No man is worth it."

Desire smiled. It was such a sure, secret little smile, that it maddened him.

"You can't—you can't care like that!" he said in a low, furious tone.

"You said you never could!"

"I do," said Desire.

It was the avowal which she had sworn she would never make. Yet she made it without shame. Love had taught Desire much since the day of the episode of the photograph. And one of its teachings had to do with the comparative insignificance of pride. Why should he not know that she loved him? Of what use a gift that is never given? Besides, as this leaden week had passed, she knew that, more than anything else, she wanted truth between them. Now, when he asked it of her, she gave him truth.

"It is breaking our bargain," she went on with a wavering smile. "But I was so sure! I cannot even blame myself. It must be possible to be quite sure and quite wrong at the same time."

"Yes. There is no blame, anywhere. I—I didn't think of what I was saying."

"Well, then—you will guess that it isn't exactly easy. But I will wait as you ask me. When you are quite sure—you will let me go?"

"Yes," he said.

Neither of them looked at the other. Does love indeed laugh at lover's perjuries? Even more at their stupidities, perhaps!

(To be continued next week.)

The Countrywoman

An Interesting Personality

EXILES from many lands find England a place of refuge. English people seem to have developed to a remarkable degree a good-natured tolerance for those who hold radical opinions on political, economic and social questions, and are quite content to let such remain in their land in peace in spite of, what may appear to others, utterances of dangerous doctrines.

One of the interesting people in London at the present time is Emma Goldman, an avowed anarchist, who has been sentenced to prison on several occasions in the United States. Time and Tide had a personal sketch of Miss Goldman, in a December issue. We are given a pen portrait of Miss Goldman: "Emma Goldman would pass in a crowd as one of those middle-aged, common-sense women whom one sees taking an interest in sociology in the lecture halls of garden suburbs. At a dinner party she might be sized up as a university woman, or something of that sort. She carries no sign in her face of her strong dreams and extraordinary and adventurous career." "Her hair is going grey now, but she scarcely looks her 55 years. She is essentially alert, interested, young in mind, vigorous. Unremarkable at first she is an arresting figure when she gets worked up. She has power then, and a blazing personality. When you meet her privately she gives you the idea after awhile, of strength in reserve." She is a noted lecturer and writer.

She was born in Kovno, educated in Germany, and went to New York with her parents when she was 17 years of age. Three years after her arrival she saw a public execution in Chicago, and from that day she was an anarchist. There was a great amount of suffering in huge industrial centres. Emma Goldman lectured on these subjects. Her oratory was inflammable.

"She was accused of inciting the youth Czolgosz, to assassinate President McKinley. The police could not find her, so they clapped a family known to be her friends in prison, and let it be known that these people stayed till the wanted woman turned up. Emma Goldman surrendered when this news came to her, stood her trial and was triumphantly acquitted."

She was arrested in the needle trades strike of 1893, for quoting a remark made by Cardinal Manning, that: "A hungry man has a right to his neighbor's bread." She was one of the first to advocate birth control and was prosecuted for that. After America entered the war, she was sentenced to two years in Jefferson Prison, New York, for anti-war agitation.

Time and Tide commenting on this incident says: "When Emma Goldman landed in jail—it was not her first experience—she had many influential friends. Some of them passed a word along to the prison authorities and the prisoner was told that, though she was liable to do the ordinary hard labor prison tasks she would not be required to. Things would be eased up for her. Emma Goldman thought that over and asked if the other women in the prison were doing the usual hard work. Yes, they were. Well, said Emma Goldman, I don't think that a political prisoner should be treated like a criminal. But if the other women are doing their tasks, I'll not shirk mine. And she didn't, but it almost broke her heart."

She emerged from prison to find her business gone. Deported, she made for Russia. There she met only disappointment, and

is now in full revolt against the Soviet, and has written two books on the subject. She stayed awhile in Berlin, and finally made her way to England. She is studying prominent Englishwomen, for she is at work upon a book about women and has already finished the sections on the women of Germany and Scandinavia.

Plans for Young Folks

Sometimes during the last part of the winter season it is rather difficult for leaders to find suitable forms of evening entertainment for young people's organizations. But there are a large number of suggestions from which one may choose. It is a good plan to make a list of these and then select from it those which have not been tried for some time, or those which have been tried and found so successful that they are well worth repeating.

Celebration of special days is usually good fun. Valentine day is just past, but we still have before us St. Patrick's Day, April Fool and Victoria Day, which, of course, carries us well into the spring season. It is comparatively easy to find suggestions for St. Patrick's Day (by the way, The Guide is printing in next week's issue a suggested St. Patrick's party). Why not have a Foolish Party for the first of April, and prepare some really comic stunts and games for that evening. Victoria Day or Empire Day are splendid occasions for a patriotic party, concert or social. Arbor Day, of course, should be a tree-planting day, and the young people will be able to find some very good excuses for arranging an outdoor picnic at that time.

Before the snow leaves a sleighing party might be arranged, or a snowshoe tramp, or a mocassin hike. Walking is splendid exercise and young people in the country need it just as well as those who live in towns and cities. When an evening of this form of entertainment is planned it is well to have the tramp made to one of the member's home, and refreshments served before the group breaks up. When an afternoon tramp is planned a light, hot buffet supper could be served.

Dramatics are rapidly increasing in favor in rural communities. It is now possible to find a long or short play to suit almost any community. There is still time left in this winter to prepare for a dramatic evening. Rather close to this form of entertainment come mock trials, elections and parliaments. With a little study and plotting it is very easy to work out a highly enjoyable evening which also can be made most instructive to the younger members of the group.

Junior clubs will do well to sponsor good music in their community. They can do this by forming a junior choir, organizing a glee club, arranging a "community song" evening or organizing an orchestra. One enterprising club leader who had a good gramophone, arranged a "gramophone party." She invited the neighbors to bring their best records, and with the best of her own selection they were all

able to enjoy an evening of good music. They spent a short while afterwards discussing great singers and musicians. Some of the members had prepared in advance little personal stories of the musical artists. Now that almost every community has one or more radios it is possible to arrange a radio party when it is known in advance that some especially good musical program is to be broadcasted. So by the aid of the gramophone and the radio the young people of the most isolated country district can enjoy the very best music that is obtainable.

Literary nights are always good forms of entertainment. Why not have a Canadian Authors' Night and study Canadian writers' works, or a Canadian Poets' Night. It is usually possible to have an outside speaker give a talk on famous writers of past ages who have made the greatest contributions to our present-day literature.

Debates and lectures are good "standbys" in entertainment, but they should be interspersed with enough of the lighter forms to hold the interest of all the members.

Origin of Double-Boilers

Without a double-boiler most people would find it well nigh impossible to keep house. Upon its use depends to a large extent, the successful preparation of porridge, scrambled eggs, custards, junkets, desserts of various other kinds, milk soups, cheese dishes, sauces and many more things. Strange to say, this handy utensil was invented by a man—not a tinsmith either, but a man who was a statesman, soldier, philosopher and scientist. This remarkable person was Colonel Benjamin Thompson, better known as Count Rumford, who was born in 1753, at Woburn, Mass., the son of a farmer of moderate means. In 1776 he went to live in England, where he was well received, and given work that demanded statesmanlike ability. Later he received permission from George III. to become aide-de-camp and chamberlain to the Elector of Hanover. This position gave him a splendid opportunity to use his unusually versatile mind.

Thompson reorganized the army of Hanover, and originated a scheme whereby the troops were well fed at a greatly decreased cost. He built hospitals and kitchens for the starving peasants, which became famous as the Rumford kitchens. In order to permit the food to be properly prepared, he invented cooking stoves, steamers and double-bottomed saucepans, the latter being the forerunner of our modern double-boilers. Apparently no one had previously thought of making a utensil in which cooking could be done without burning. Although the pan found in kitchens of today is an improvement on Rumford's inventions, it is he to whom we are indebted for the idea.

During his exceedingly busy life as an administrator, this remarkable man carried on many scientific experiments and wrote much on economics, physics, meteorology and chemistry. He was one of the earliest scientists to apply his knowledge to problems relating to foods, and took great pains to give instruction in household economy to the industrial classes.

Before leaving England for Hanover, Thompson was knighted by George III., and later was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by the Pope. He took for his title the name of Rumford, in memory of the place in Massachusetts where he had taught school.

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over he returned to England, where he was instrumental in founding the Royal Institution. Later he lived in France, and died near Paris, in 1814, at the age of 62.

Why Boys Leave the Farm

Continued from Page 4

were tried out in widely separated portions of this province, one some years ago, the other more recently. Both men had the same thing in view, that is, to keep their young people at home, and at the same time give them a chance for development. Neither believed in the "allowance," neither believed in keeping them beggars or grown up babies, and neither believed in putting them on wages and making them hired men. The first experiment was on a mixed farm within range of the city market. The mother and girls took the cows and poultry; the boys took the grain, which in those days in that district was somewhat limited; the father took the beef cattle which perhaps was the main revenue. The father has long since retired, the girls are in homes of their own, the boys are still there and have developed their grain growing without losing sight of the livestock. Results today show that the experiment

was a success. The parents had ample to retire on and today those same boys have some of the finest and cleanest farms in Manitoba, although in a weed infested district, and are themselves counted amongst the best business farmers we have.

The other experiment was along a little different line, and is perhaps not yet concluded. It is also on a stock farm, pure-bred stock. The boys were given certain animals that they were to have the produce from. They were fond of machinery (most farm boys are), and they have a crushing and sawing outfit. It is of course necessary to move the saw from place to place, but the crushing is all done on the farm. They have their own comfortable workshop to make repairs in. No need for those boys to go to town to work in a garage because they happen to like machinery, and no need for them to come to the father for money because they have sufficient income of their own from their stock and their machinery, an income that expands or contracts according to the amount of effort put into the business. They do their own selling and buying. There is already no doubt of the result of this experiment either. The result will be capable business farmers. Will it be along these lines that the solution of our rural problem will eventually be found in growing a better educated and broader minded business farmer?—Bailie Nicol Jarvie.

Publications of the C.C.A.

The following publications on matters of current interest have been issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and may be obtained from the office of the Council 404, Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg. The price of the printed pamphlets is 10 cents each; the others are 5 cents each, including postage:

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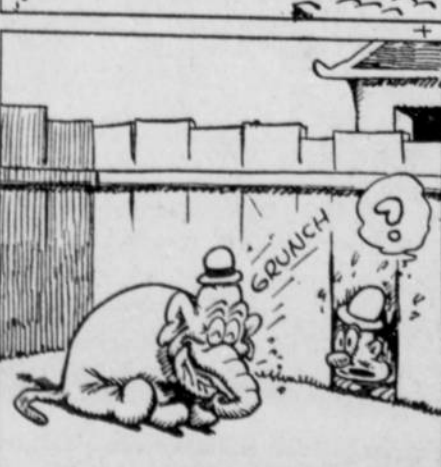
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Debates

Public vs. Private Operation of Railways; Abolition of the Senate; The Establishment of a Canadian National Bank.

THE DOO DADS

Selfishness never gets one anywhere permanently. Perhaps Nicky Nutt, of Doorville, will learn that some day. He has not learned it to date. Nicky got a whole pie one day, and was walking down the street with it, looking for a retired place to eat it so that no one should ask him for a bite, when he saw his pet elephant, Tiny, coming. It was just the time of all others when he did not want to meet Tiny, for the baby elephant loved sweets and would surely want some of the pie. Of course, he did. "You go along," said Nicky, crossly. "You can't sneak this pie away from me." Tiny turned sadly away and walked to a high solid board fence. He put his eye to a hole in the fence and looked. He turned his head and put the other eye to the hole. "Say, what seemed to be greatly excited," said Nicky. "Do you see through that hole?" demanded Nicky. Tiny made no reply, so Nicky shoved him rudely aside and put his own eye to the hole. "Why—I don't see—," he began. Before he could say more, or turn his head, Tiny had seized the pie and was away down the street, running very fast. It was no use for Nicky to try to catch him. "And I paid my last quarter for that pie, too," he mourned. Nicky's bakery, and presently came to Mr. Dough's bakery, and there was a large juicy pie cooling on the window-sill. He could not resist the temptation to take it. He was just sneaking away with it when Mr. Dough appeared. "Hey, Nicky," he had missed the pie. "Hey, Nicky," he called out. Nicky thought he was about to be caught with the pie, so he slipped it through a hole in the bottom of the fence, meaning to pick it up again when the baker had gone. Then he turned confidently to that Mr. Dough could see that he did not have the pie in his hands. "Nicky," asked Dough, "Did you see anyone take my pie from the window?" "No, but I just saw Tiny running down the street. I'll bet anything he took your pie." To himself he thought that maybe Dough would spank Tiny, and that would punish him for taking Nicky's pie, though he had not taken Dough's. When the baker turned back into his shop Nicky reached through the hole in the fence and tried to pick up the pie he had just hidden there. He could not find it. Someone had taken it. "That thief of an elephant," he exclaimed. "I might have known it—wait till I get my coat on and I'll catch the villain!" TEE HEE!



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MALE—EXCHANGE CLUB, PERCHERON STALLION, four years, ton, BB certificate, from imported stock. Good stock-getter. Club rate, \$15. 70 mares or over. Aberdeen-Angus bull, \$50. Papers. R. Sheppard, Primate, Sask. 7-4

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE, one Stewart sheaf loader, value \$200; one P & O eight-bottom plow, value \$150. Martin Hjertaas, Wauchop, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULL CALVES, \$40 each; two Yorkshire boars, eight months, \$20 each; Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 8-5

HORSES AND PONIES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL TRACTOR, Clydesdale stallion, William Hood, 16443; ton weight, 12 years old, healthy and sound. Reason for selling, stable full of his daughters and a First Principal colt. Thomas Wood, Elm Creek, Man. 7-3

CLYDESDALE STALLION, PURE-BRED, gentle well broken, inspected, registered in Saskatchewan for 1925. Would accept part payment by good work team or serviceable car. Joseph Catherwood, Scott, Sask. 5-5

FOR SALE—THE PRIZE-WINNING CLYDESDALE STALLION, Glen Orchy, 15346, grandson of Baron's Prize, foaled Sept., 1911. Have used him four seasons. Isaac Stauffer, Greenshields, Alta. 8-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, CLASS A, bay, ten years, 1,900; or will trade for team young registered mares. Haydock Bros., Marshall, Sask. 6-3

CLYDESDALE STALLION, SIX YEARS, Schedule A. Sure getter. Sell cheap for cash, or trade for horses. Box 16, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 7-2

WANTED—TO HIRE PERCHERON STALLION under federal scheme. State fee, weight, etc. Indian Head Percheron Club. W. A. Liggett, Secretary, Indian Head. 8-4

CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE BEDFORD, 23535, age six; also three-year-old full brother of above. Cheap; terms to reliable party. Trade for sheep. John E. Pollock, Fillmore, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE—50 HEAD MARES AND GELDINGS, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, four to ten years, broken to double harness. Priced to sell. Wm. McKenzie, Bassano, Alberta. 8-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, SIX YEARS old, B second class certificate \$3.00. Ben Muhle, Caron, Sask. 8-3

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE or exchange, ten years old, weight 2100 pounds. Chris Watson, Rocanville, Sask. 8-3

WILL CLUB BELGIAN STALLION, JUPITER'S Farmer, rising three. Write for breeding. Orville Murray, Hamiota, Man. 8-2

SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON, REGISTERED, nine years, good foal getter. Would trade for ewes. Will Orchard, Deerwood, Man. 8-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, good one, rising three. F. Duckett, Lacombe, Alta. 5-5

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, or will trade for cattle. P. P. Solberg, Carolville, Alta. 7-3

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, Apply Alfred A. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 7-5

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 6-3

ELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Stallions and fillies for sale.

CATTLE—Shorthorns

THREE YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS, ROANS, all prize winners, Estevan Fair. F. Allpress, Estevan, Sask. 8-4

Holsteins

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—HAVE just shipped from Ontario car load real good type, right breeding, young cows, all T.B. tested, due to freshen March, April and May. This herd is backed by some of the strongest milking strains; sired by a son of Sir Riverdale May Echo Lyons. We also have real herd bulls, six months to three years. Prices are so, that all wanting to get a start in the dairy cow, may own a pure-bred. We would be pleased to quote prices on car load f.o.b. your station. Get together and make a shipment right to your station. White Farms, Lorkwood, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS, four months old, dams, Strathmore May Albekker, 108,621, and Strathmore Ruby Pontiac, 108,624. Both sired by Strathmore Fairchild Laddie, 56,872. For particulars apply to H. C. Mercer, Brierecrest, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, MERCEDES Alcatraz King, son of the famous \$50,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac 11th, out of Mercedes Duchess Beauty. For particulars apply W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 6-3

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, ONE YEAR, more black than white. James Herriot, Souris, Man. 6-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, year old, \$50, papers free. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 4-5

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, rising three years, weighing 1,560 pounds, gentle disposition, \$65. N. A. Reid, Kennedy, Sask. 7-2

Aberdeen-Angus

ACCREDITED HERD PURE-BRED ANGUS cattle, headed by Northlane Pacific, 29672; ten cows, five two-year-old heifers, four yearling heifers, one yearling bull, six calves. \$1,800 takes the herd, or individually. W. H. Mackee, Minnola, Man. 7-5

SELLING—TEN HIGH QUALITY REGISTERED Angus heifers, open, bred. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Selegewick, Alta. 8-5

FOR SALE—THREE YEARLING ABERDEEN-Angus bulls. The right kind. T. Ramsden, Louisa, Alta. 8-4

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, 2½ years old; also younger bulls, heifers and cows. Alvin C. Biehn, Guernsey, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, \$75. Arthur Pownall, Luseland, Sask. 8-3

REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, SEVEN MONTHS, \$40. William Cumming, Delisle, Sask. 7-2

Red Polls

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, FROM L.O.P. dams. Few females. Eugene Hursh, Madoun, Sask. 7-3

LIVESTOCK—Various

SWINE—Yorkshires

REGISTERED BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, farrow April, \$25; Yorkshire boar, registered. Wm. Gair, Killam, Alta. 8-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, DUE TO farrow April, \$25 each. G. B. Field, Carleton Place, Alta. 6-5

Berkshires

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BOARS, NINE months, \$25. D. T. Kent, Kenton, Man. 6-4

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, BRED to farrow April and May. Sam Stoltz, Eureka Farm, Nokomis, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 3-4

Tamworths

REGISTERED GOLDEN TAMWORTH SOWS, \$35, bred to son of Chicago champion; 12 weeks' sows or boars, \$10. Marcus Spray, Craven, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20 MONTHS' Tamworth hog for registered sow, to farrow in April. K. S. Handford, Snowflake, Man. 8-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

GOOD BUY NOW—MCINTYRE'S RANCH, Bathurst Basin, New Brunswick. Mated pairs, proven breeders, standard bred registered silver black breeding foxes, heavy type, 100 per cent. increase and upwards guaranteed. Some deferred payments, ranching terms to reliable parties writing fully what terms they need, how much can pay, when and how? Take car load oats or feed wheat in exchange. 6-3

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUNDS, ONE GREY-hound, two grey and Russian cross, trained; also pups ready to train. George Jeffrey, Senlac, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND pups. Best protection for your home and children. Photograph and prices on request. John J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 7-2

TALKING PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLD FISH, dogs, pets all kinds. Miller's Bird Store, 316 Donald, Winnipeg. 3-9

COYOTE HOUNDS—A FEW GOOD ONES YET, prices right. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 7-5

FOR SALE—BLACK COLLIE PUPS, HIGH-class stock, \$5.00 each. Chester McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man. 6-3

CANARIES, TALKING PARROTS, GOLD fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, guinea-pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 4-4

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND, FAST, PART trained. N. Relschman, Big Valley, Alta. 7-2

WOLFHOUNDS, ALL AGES, PUPS, \$4.00; FOX terriers, \$7.00. Frank Brown, Creelman, Sask. 8-3

CANARIES, SINGERS, \$5.00; HENS, \$1.50. LEO Cutler, Travers, Alta. 7-5

POULTRY—Various

EDEN GROVE FARM—SELLING PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze turkeys, \$3.00 and \$4.00; young toms, \$5.00; old toms, \$10; Banded Rock pullets, \$1.50 up; male birds, \$3.00 up; Single Comb White Leghorn males, \$3.00 up. White Blossom Sweet Clover, grade No. 1, 12c. per pound. John T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 6-3



Hatching Eggs and Poultry Breeding Stock

"Sold Out" letters are coming to us every day

The advertising season for Hatching Eggs, Poultry Breeding Stock and Baby Chicks is now in full swing. The Guide is carrying a hundred or more poultry offerings in every issue now. And in keeping with previous years we are now receiving every week several letters from Guide classified advertisers, instructing us to cancel their ad. because they had sold out. We publish two or three typical examples hereunder:

"Please say to our friends we are sold out of Buff Orpington Cockerels. We are returning money to some we could not supply."—J. R. Neill, Weyburn, Sask. (Letter received January 27, 1925).

"Please discontinue my ad. in The Guide. I am pleased to tell you I sold all my roosters just on the first ad. I am sure satisfied with The Guide."—Mrs. J. Langman, Woodrow, Sask. (Letter received February 3, 1925).

"I am flooded with orders and enquiries. You have beaten your old records this year in selling my Mammoth Bronze Turkeys in a hurry."—W. A. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. (Letter received January 9, 1925).

If we did it for them—We can do it for you

These letters indicate three things; (1) Orders are going begging—who is going to take the place of those who can not fill them? (2) The poultry advertising season is now! (3) The Guide gets Results.

You only have until the end of April (about 60 days) to dispose of your Poultry Breeding Stock, etc. Don't wait until the last minute. The sooner you send The Guide your ad.—the quicker you'll be "sold out," too!

NOTE.—It is also the advertising season for Seed Grain, Livestock, Work Horses or Stallions, Swine (Spring Litters), Grasses, Clovers, Spring Machinery and Farm Lands.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

POULTRY—Various

HIGH EGG PRODUCTION

GET your Breeding Stock, Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks from an established co-operative association whose members have been breeding for years under government inspection for uniform high egg production. We have 10,000 birds in Canadian Record of Performance and thousands which have previously qualified with records of 250-300 eggs and over.

BREEDING COCKERELS

Some especially fine White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, also other breeds, from high-producing hens with R.O.P. records 200 to 290 eggs.

HATCHING EGGS—ORDER NOW

Any quantity. March and April delivery. S. C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. Anconas, S. C. Black Minorcas, from R.O.P. hens with records to 300 eggs and over, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10 and up per setting of 15 eggs. \$10, \$12.50, \$20 and up per 100. We can ship safely any distance. We guarantee fertility and safe delivery.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

All varieties listed under Hatching Eggs. Can be shipped safely to all main line points in Western Canada. White Leghorns \$20, \$25, \$30 and up per 100. Other varieties \$25, \$30, \$35 and up per 100.

WRITE FOR OUR 1925 CATALOGUE

Address orders and correspondence to E. A. Lloyd, Secretary, R.O.P. Poultry Breeders of B.C., University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

SELLING COCKERELS—PRIZE-WINNING Single Comb Rhode Island Red, \$2.50; Russian Orloffs, hardy, great layers, \$2.50; Black Orpington, from first prize bird, Alberta Provincial Show, \$5.00. Campbell Atchison, Box 79, Cayley, Alta. 2-6

POORMAN'S WHITE ORPINGTONS, HEAVY-est laying strain, pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00; Mammoth Bronze tom, 25 pounds, \$8.00; two-year-old hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 8-2

WANTED—TO BUY 200 PLYMOUTH ROCKS and 200 Buff Orpington hens, one and two years old. State price. Stephen Malczewski, Canora, Sask. 8-4

LARGE, PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, April hatch, \$5.00 each. Also White Wyandotte cockerels, sired by Martin's cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Josephine M. Torkelson, Duchess, Alta. 8-2

RHODE ISLAND RED AND WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, 225-egg strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; three or more, \$2.25 and \$4.00 each. Andrew Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 4-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large, vigorous birds, Yellowlegs-Hoffman strain, \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Walter Beachell, Rosser, Man. 7-6

S.C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS AND Light Sussex cockerels, \$2.00 each. Geo. Kendall, Rosebank, Man. 7-2

SPECKLED SUSSEX COCKS, COCKERELS, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hens, \$2.00. Eggs for hatching. James Howell, Redland, Man. 8-4

SELLING—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red and Black Langshan cockerels, \$3.00 each, or \$5.00 for two. J. H. Clarke, Netherhill, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn hens, laying, \$1.00; male Guineas, \$2.00. Sam Heggen, Estevan, Sask. 8-4

POULTRY

CHANTICLERS, APRIL HATCHED PULLETS and vigorous, unrelated cockerels. Pens for sale. Armstrong, Taber, Alta. 7-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00, each, and Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Walsh Farm, Marquette, Man. 7-2

BABY CHICKS

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY HAS THE largest modern, three-deck electrically-controlled incubator in Western Canada, hatching thousands of pure-bred chicks each week from bred-to-day hens. Hatching eggs, poultry and supplies, custom hatching, incubators, brooders. Catalogue free. Special discount. 369 Atkins Street, Winnipeg. 7-5

BABY CHICKS—BRED-TO-LAY BABY chicks, approved flock, hatched on this plant from our own eggs. Barred Rocks, 30c. each; White Leghorns, 25c. each; hatching eggs, \$9.00 per 100. Stacey's Poultry Plant, Melita. Under Government supervision. 7-5

BABY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW INTO profitable layers. Best egg-laying strains. Special February discount. Free catalogue. Incubators, brooders, feeds, supplies. E. B. Miller, 318 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 8-2

BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING strain. All supplies. Reliable Bird Store, 405½ Portage, Winnipeg. 8-4

BABY CHICKS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns exclusively, any quantity. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS, \$14 TO \$20 PER 100 postpaid. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 5-13

HATCHING EGGS

BARRED ROCKS, HATCHING EGGS, POST-ively bred-to-day in direct line of breeding with Manitoba's best producing pens. Special matings. Prices reasonable. Harry Beaumont, Cordova, Man. Member Manitoba Record of Performance Poultry Breeders' Association and Approved Flock System. 8-4

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, real winter layers. Pen of pullets laid 1,251 eggs January. Flock headed by males direct from Martin's high record pens, \$1.75, 15; \$3.00, 30; \$5.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Alfrida, Alta. 8-4

GUARANTEED HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks, best government inspected. Mated to Park's pedigree, bred-to-day roosters, imported direct, 17 eggs, \$3.00. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 8-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM OUR AMERICAN and Canadian contest-winning blood, official records. Write for circular. Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta. 8-14

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MARTIN'S SPECIAL Dorcas strain, White Wyandottes, heavy winter layers; trap-nest records 177 to 249. B. McDermott, 2050 Pasqua Street, Regina. 8-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, Best laying strain. Send for price list. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 4-5

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM IM-ported 45-pound tom and 17 to 19-pound hens, young toms, 25 to 27 pounds, \$10; young hens, 15 to 16 pounds, \$5.00. L. M. Grant, Warner, Alta. 7-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, from heavy imported stock, young gobblers, 25 pounds, \$8.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Cayley, Alta. 8-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS AND geese, 20 pounds, \$4.00. Jas. Wallace, Borien, Sask. 8-2

HEALTHY MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Henry Churchill, Bladworth, Sask. 8-2

THE MOLINE POULTRY YARDS OFFER FOR sale choice lot of Embden geese, bred from prize stock. Apply to Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 7-2

LARGE PROLIFIC TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$3.00; ganders, \$3.50. Mrs. Philip Wood, Guernsey, Sask. 6-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 20-23 POUNDS, \$5.00, \$6.00; hens, 12-14 pounds, \$4.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 7-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, weighing from 20 to 23 pounds, \$5.00. Mrs. D. E. Alfrey, Carleton Place, Alta. 7-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Jas. McIntosh, Arcola, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$4.00 each; three for \$11. Mrs. Dales, Sperling, Man. 7-5

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 7-3

PURE TOULOUSE GEESSE, 15 TO 18 POUNDS, \$3.00. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—BOURBON RED TOMS, \$6.00 EACH, John A. Burnett, Carman, Man. 7-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE PULLETS, HEAVY stock, \$4.00. W. Widdifield, Glenavon, Sask. 7-3

TOULOUSE GEESSE—GANDERS, \$3.00; GEESSE, \$2.50. Mrs. Shipman, Tremocoh, Sask. 6-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$2.50. MRS. Beaton, Watson, Sask. 6-3

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00. Sarah McGowan, Shackleton, Sask. 6-3

CHOICE AFRICAN GEESSE, JENSEN, PRE-late, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—PURE BOURBON RED TOMS, \$4.50; hens, \$1.50. Jas. Keyworth, Estevan, Sask. 8-4

PURE MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$4.00. J. B. Clay, Griffin, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$4.00; GAN-ders, \$4.50. Andrew Pearce, Yorkton, Sask. 8-3

Minorcas

PURE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, from cup-winning strain, \$2.50 each, \$1.00 pair; combs slightly frosted. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 8-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorca cockerels, \$2.50 each. G. H. Brown, Windthorst, Sask. 7-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$2.25; tw. \$4.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 7-4

MINORCAS—SINGLE COMB BLACK MIN-orca cockerels, large type and good carriage. Price \$4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 5-7

POULTRY

Plymouth Rocks

PEDIGREED LAY-MORE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks for sale—Cockerels and pullets, sired by that wonderful \$75 pedigree cock, Donneybrook the First, M68; his dam, F44, a grand 256-egg pedigree hen. The cockerels and pullets are all raised from pedigree, trap-nested hens, with records around 200 eggs in 52 weeks. These birds have been trap-nested for several generations, and they lay winter and summer. Cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.00, and \$10; pullets, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. A pedigree furnished with each bird. Hens, one to four years old, with R.O.P. records, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Marcellus Bollinger, Gleichen, Alta.

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes, cups, medals, ribbons, Toronto, Detroit, Regina, Lady G. This strain laid 237 eggs in ten months, 61 eggs 61 days. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00; pullets, \$3.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS first prize for high record hen, 273 eggs, at Brandon Egg-Laying Contest, 1921; also fifth place for pen. A few approved cockerels at \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man.

UNIVERSITY STRAIN, BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock cockerels, from the best obtainable, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Shipped on approval. Miss M. C. Mackenzie, Lashburn, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TO-LAY strain, pedigree birds, \$7.50; pen matings, \$5.00; flock matings, \$2.50. Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

GOVERNMENT SELECTED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from bred-to-lay heavy winter producers, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Ernest Huffman, Glavin, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large healthy birds, nicely barred, good winter layers, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Hastings Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask.

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, GUILD'S PURE laying strain, cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSPECTED AND banded Barred Rock cockerels, \$4.00, \$3.00; year-old hens, \$1.50. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, University strain, also White Wyandottes, Martin strain, good birds, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, or three for \$5.00. Had 15 years experience with this breed. Jas. Letch, Yellow Grass, Sask.

UNIVERSITY STRAIN BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, vigorous, well barreled, winter-laying stock, \$1.00 each; two, \$5.00. E. A. Ward, Vanseoy, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS, \$2.00; two, \$3.50. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Hanley, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. W. S. Carrington, Kerrol, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOOD winter layers, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man.

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from good stock, well marked, \$2.00 each. J. McNeish, Watrous, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, AP- proved and government banded at \$3.00 each. J. M. Dobbyn, Melita, Man.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE-BRED, large, vigorous, \$3.00. Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man.

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ARISTOCRAT BARRED Rock cockerels, dark exhibition line, \$3.00 and up. Mrs. H. Winder, Lewvan, Sask.

FOR SALE—PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS government strain, \$2.25, two, \$4.00. R. A. Dow Fairfax, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Wm. Spence, Rosetown, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM CULLED- ing-laying stock, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask.

PURE BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY BAR- red Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BY PEDIGREE sire, \$2.50 each. Mrs. H. Tice, Trux, Sask.

Leghorns

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM Barron's egg-laying strain. Pullets of this hatch laid 75 per cent this winter. \$2.50. Canaries, lovely singers, \$5.00. J. Fix, Eskine, Alberta.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS 300-egg strain, \$1.50 to \$2.00 from eggs direct from Ferris, \$5.00. State second choice. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00, first-class birds. Arthur Hoefling, Alliance, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EIGHT hens and yearling cock, prize stock, \$18; a snap. P. G. Fisher, 2234 Cornwall, Regina.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from selected flock, one for \$2.00. More at \$1.50 each. Paul Gabriel, Eskine, Alta.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, BARRON- Ferris strain, very vigorous, \$2.00. H. J. Hough, Tisdale, Sask.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00; THREE for \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50. Good birds. Jag. Wallace, Horden, Sask.

PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, 300-egg strain, slightly frosted, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. D. Speak, Melfort, Sask.

SELLING—TANCRED'S SPECIAL WHITE LEG- horn cockerels at \$5.00. Frank Forst, Gleichen, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PURE- bred selected cockerels of choice breeding, \$3.00 each. A. Wright, Sildwood, Sask.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, from good laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Alex. McMillan, LaFleche, Sask.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, BAR- ron's strain, vigorous, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE and Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50; FOUR, \$5.00. C. Northey, Reed Deer, Alta.

FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-egg strain. J. J. Fuuk, Winkler, Man.

Orpingtons

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, beautiful large birds, \$5.00. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wihart, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, prize winners, \$2.50. Mrs. Robert Stanley, Torquay, Sask.

POULTRY

FIRST PRIZE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large, heavy, splendid winter laying stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, early hatched, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50. Wm. Lee, Tofteld, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH, Andrew Black, Margaret, Man.

Wyandottes

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE pullets and yearling hens, progeny of Saskatchewan Egg-Laying Contest champions, \$2.00 each, or 45 for \$25, cockerels, \$3.00 each. Smyth, Bulaya, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$1.00 each; two for \$5.50; out of bred-to-lay stock. J. Thompson, Box 53, Penzance, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, government approved flock, egg-laying strain, banded birds, \$3.00; younger birds, same breeding, \$2.00. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Manitoba.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from my Manitoba approved flock, government selected and banded, \$3.00 each. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Thos. Cavers, Pilot Mound, Man.

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Royal-Dorcas, splendid laying strain. Price, \$3.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man.

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from good laying strain, good birds, \$2.00 each. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, heavy-laying strain, \$2.00. John Clark, R.T. 1, Brandon, Man.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, University strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask.

PARTIRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS, HIGH EGG strain, imported stock, \$4.00 each. C. A. Larson, New Norway, Alta.

PARTIRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50, pullets, \$1.00. Pearl Guineas, \$1.00. Clyde Stauffer, Ainsack, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. Walter Cummings, Semans, Sask.

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S best cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strain, \$1.75. Joe H. Nelson, Broderick, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.00. Mrs. R. Williams, Richlea, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.00. Alex. M. Burns, Drake, Sask.

Rhode Islands

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, No. 1 birds, \$2.50; hens and pullets, six for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask.

PURE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, TWO, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed reasonable parties. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, LAYING strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask.

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE RED COCK- erels, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Ward La Bar, Craik, Sask.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask.

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, good color, from splendid winter layers, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Ben Newton, Hollanquist, Sask.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon.

Poultry Supplies

FOR SALE—BUCKEYE STANDARD INCUBA- tor, 250 egg, \$55; Colony coal brooder, \$15; Aladdin lamps at wholesale price. D. Nykyforuk, Mundare, Alta.

1,000-CHICK 1924 SOL-HOT HOOVER, \$15; 500- chick Queen Hoover, \$15; both \$28. Jos. Rokos, Strome, Alberta.

WANTED—COAL-BURNING COLONY brooder, size, 1,000 chick. Frank Dawson, Enid, Sask.

WANTED—INCUBATOR, MEDIUM SIZE, WITH brooder. A. Brydon, Shoal Lake, Man.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



The Other Fellow's Job

The man behind the harrow with his jersey full of dirt may look with growing envy on the merchant's laundered shirt; but the man behind the counter feels the nagging of the trade and would swap his polished scissors for the farmer's rusty spade! In the night the drowsy doctor hears the clanging of the phone, and, "I wish I were a lawyer!" is his aggravated moan; but the lawyer, in his nightgown, hears the doctor's car go past, and he says, "That lucky doctor must be making money fast!" The little boy in rompers thinks his daddy first in grace, and he wishes he were grown up with some whiskers on his face; but his daddy feels the burden of the mortgage and the debts, and he wishes he were Willy in his baby pantalettes! The young man sees his sister with her money-spending beau, and he says, "If I were sister I could save a pile of dough; but the sister sees her brother with his volatile finance, and she longs to be the owner of the derby and the pants! Says the peasant in the cottage, "What a grand and happy thing to have the lofty station and the sceptre of the king; but I have heard it whispered that the man upon the throne would rather be the peasant with a spirit of his own! There are myriads of tonics for a fellow's mental flues when he's ill with that contagion that is designated "blues," but when my lot grows irksome I can set my pulse athrob just by musing on the virtues of the other fellow's job!

Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

W. J. MOUTRAY

AUCTIONEER

Manitoba farmers wishing to sell should arrange at once for dates.

WRITE P.O. BOX 1364, WINNIPEG

POSITIVELY greatest farm bargain in middle western Sask. 700 acres high state of cultivation, 250 summerfallow, 500 bush. Seed wheat, also other grains. Complete outfit all kinds machinery, tools, wagons, etc. Horses, harness, Fordson, threshing outfit. Splendid river-front pasturage. Large herd cattle, household furnishings. Everything inclusive, \$30 acre. \$5,000 cash, balance easy, or crop payments. Special discount for cash or securities.—Owner, Box 17, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways, 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—420 ACRES No. 1 LAND, NO SAND, rock or gravel, fenced, all under cultivation, good buildings, nice grove, good water, windmill; one mile to Sutherland, street cars to university. Half crop. Reasonable cash payment. James M. Welker, Sutherland, Sask.

640 ACRES, HIGHLY IMPROVED, 3 1/2 MILES from town, 50 miles from Winnipeg, 450 acres cultivated, 80 acres meadow, balance bush pasture, all fenced. Good water. Price low. Cash payment only \$2,500. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

HIGHLY IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, Regina district, Sask. Wanted—Listings of fully equipped farms from every good farming district in Saskatchewan. Thompson Land Co. Ltd., 201 McCallum-Bldg., Regina.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

SELLING, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE, good agricultural quarter, small encumbrance, conveniently situated to other property. Edwin Gedcke, Nut Lake, Sask.

MINNESOTA FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS— Why not be one of them? Get free map from State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—FIVE-ACRE FRUIT AND POUL- try farm, one mile from Penticton, \$3,500, part terms. J. A. Arney, Penticton, B.C.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb.

NEAR KELOWNA, 16-ACRE FARM TO TRADE for Alberta land. W. Montgomery, Rutland, B.C.

Farm Lands Wanted

LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM for sale, cash price, reasonable. R. McNew, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale—O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

SEEDS

Various

WANTED—CAR OF SEED OATS AND SEED barley. Send sample and price to J. L. McLennan, Cracknell, Man.

BUCKWHEAT, CLEANED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$1.50 per bushel. J. R. Esch, Box 270, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—BUCKWHEAT SEED, \$1.50 bushel, bags extra. Harold Stewart, Lenore, Man.

Wheat

WHY PAY FANCY PRICES? WE OFFER FIRST generation registered Marquis wheat (54-2250), purity 99.99%, germination 98% in four days, weight 64 pounds, sacked and sealed by Canadian Seed Growers' Association, \$3.00 per bushel, f.o.b. number one seed. Marquis wheat (54-2250), purity 99.9%, germination 96% four days, weight 63 pounds, slightly weathered on which accounts product can still be registered, sacked and sealed by Canadian Seed Growers' Association, \$2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Indian Head; sacks free. Splendid on car lots seed oats. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, off breaking, sample grades No. 1, test 96%, field inspection 99.99% pure, sealed by Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Also small quantity barley, O.A.C. 21, grown from registered bushel; clean and plump. Prices: Wheat, \$2.40; barley, \$1.25 bushel; including bags. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation; registered Banner oats and barley, selected Victory oats and barley. All of our seeds are Government tested and graded. We can fill orders promptly in either bulk, car load or any quantity put up in bags. Write or wire for our prices and samples. KJellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask.

REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT, 24 YEARS selection, rust resistant, yields more wheat and longer straw than Marquis. First generation, \$1.00; second, \$2.50; fourth, \$2.40. Walter Ross, Neepawa, Man.

RUST-RESISTANT KOTA WHEAT, 10 bushels, weights 64 pounds, uncleaned seed, 96% test, two prizes, uncleaned, acclimated, absolutely pure. Selling in car lot at \$2.25. Wm. J. Siegrist, Instow, Sask.

SELLING—FAMOUS KOTA WHEAT, 10 bushel lots, \$2.25, per bushel, less \$2.50, sacks 25c, each extra. Shipped from Antler, Sask. First come, first served. Limited quantity. Apply to J. E. McComb, 2164 Lorne St., Regina.

IMPROVED FOR 15 YEARS BY CAREFUL hand selection, our Marquis is not only pure, but remarkably heavy yielding; germination 95%. First generation, \$5.50 per bag; second generation, \$4.20. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymond, Sask.

MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING clean, pure, tested, heavy yielding, price \$2.25, sacks 25c. Banner oats, plump, heavy sample, \$1.00; sacked; sample 10c. Gordon Lintott, Raymond, Sask.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation, grown and inspected by Canadian Seed Growers' Association, bags or car load, J. White, Paynton, Sask.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, \$2.65; third generation, \$2.45. Bags 25c. Samples free. Germination 98%. S. M. Kolesar, Neepawa, Man.

KOTA WHEAT, No. 1, CLEANED, FROM SEED selected by Premier Bracken and grown on his farm, \$2.50 bushel. Bags 30c. Nicol Hwa, Sinituluta, Sask.

SELLING—THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS wheat, registered, second prize, Toronto, \$2.30 bushel, bags included. Wm. Darnbrough, Larn, Sask.

SELLING—KOTA SEED WHEAT, \$2.50 bushel, grown from registered seed. Also alpha seed, 40c. pound, registered Grimm. Samples free on request. G. A. Paley, Meadows, Man.

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, grown and inspected by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, \$2.40 bushel, bags. Alex. Dunbar, Della, Alta.

THREE CARS FOURTH AND FIFTH GENERA- tion Marquis. Also other splendid seed wheat. Free circulars. J. W. Broatch, Moose Jaw, Sask.

PURE KOTA WHEAT, FREE FROM WEEDS or oats, \$2.00 bushel, sacks extra. H. C. Wason, Rocanville, Sask.

GOVERNMENT TESTED REGISTERED Marquis wheat, third generation, \$2.10, sacks. D. S. Mitchell, Birsay, Sask.

KOTA WHEAT, 600 BUSHELS, \$2.00 BUSHEL cleaned, bags extra. Miami Exchange, Wm. Orchard, Deerwood, Man.

SELLING—MY LINE SELECTED RED BORN wheat, second to none, pure and clean, \$2.25 bushel. R. O. Wyle, Luseland, Sask.

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.50 PER BUSHEL, COTTON lings, 50 cents each. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man.

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.25 BUSHEL, SACKS 25c extra; cash with order. W. H. Weddige, Brimley, Sask.

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, \$2.50 PER BUSHEL, certificate No. 54-2892. Edward Wilson, Box 1, Tantallon, Sask.

SELLING—400 BUSHELS SECOND GENERA- tion Marquis, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. Wleier, Rosthern, Sask.

KOTA WHEAT, OUTYIELDED MARQUIS LAST season. Cleaned and bagged for \$2.85 per bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask.

KOTA WHEAT, FROM REGISTERED SEED \$2.00 bushel; also 60-day oats, 90c. Bags extra. Moses Allan, Neville, Sask.

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.25 BUSHEL, CLEANED sacks, 25c. Fred Thomas, Forrest Station, Man.

KUBANKA WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL, CLEANED Send bags. M. D. Carey, Foam Lake, Sask.

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT AT \$2.00 PER BUS- Sacks 50c. P. Vinge, Torquay, Sask.

Oats

GARTON ABUNDANCE OATS, REGENERATED over 100 bushels per acre. Test 45 pounds bushel. Cleaned by Carter disc. Any quantity. Write for 11th International. We furnished the seed for Grand Championship Crop, Calgary Seed Co. 1925 Rullihurst Seed Farm, Shepard, Alta.

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, SECOND generation, University strain, in sealed sacks. Test, 97 per cent., \$1.30 bushel. Quantity same. Oats, fanned, sacked, not sealed, \$1.00 bushel. J. J. Miller, Leslie, Marr, Miller, Alta.

SELLING—TWO CARS LEGGO SEED OATS 1923 crop, 45 pounds per bushel, government test 95%, No. 64-3108, free from noxious weeds, samples free, 80c. per bushel, f.o.b. Seedling. W. C. Gordon, Scottfield, Alta.

SEEDS

VICTORY SEED OATS, CLEANED, WEIGHT 46 pounds per bushel, pure, choice car-load grade and germination certified by Seed Branch certificate. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 7-3

VICTORY OATS, DR. WHEELER'S STOCK, also car abundance, both exceptional quality. Re-cleaned, \$1.00 bushel. Albert Fisher, Marshall, Sask. 7-3

VICTORY OATS, 1923 CROP, FREE OF WILD oats, very heavy, high germination test, cleaned and bagged, \$1.10 per bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask. 7-4

FOR SALE—CAR OF BANNER OATS, GOV- ernment tested, 94%, 90c. per bushel on track. Also quantity of clean Brome grass seed for sale. Richard Brigham, Deleau, Man. 7-3

NEW GERLACH OATS, GOVERNMENT tested, original seed, Saskatchewan University, cleaned and sacked, \$1.10 bushel. Eureka Seed Farm, St. Agathe, Man. 7-3

WANTED—CAR BANNER OR VICTOR SEED oats, price delivered Shaunavon, Sask. Voll Local, Farmers' Union, Box 283, Gull Lake, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, GOVERN- ment test 97%, certificate number 54-2995. Sample and price on application. Thos. Rose, Newdale, Man. 8-2

SELLING—SEED OATS, BANNER, VICTORY and abundance, test in the West. Double cleaned with government grade germination certificate, 80c. bushel. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 8-6

FOR SALE—No. 1 AMERICAN BANNER SEED oats, machine run, 85 cents per bushel. A. M. Elgin, Killarney, Man. 8-2

1923 SEED OATS, GOVERNMENT TEST, 98 per cent., 80c. per bushel, cleaned, f.o.b. Biggar. Harry Pooler, Biggar, Sask. 7-3

BEAVER WHEELER STRAIN VICTORY OATS, cleaned, \$1.00 per bushel. Rodney Steeves, Carnduff, Sask. 4-8

1,000 BUSHELS OF 1923 BANNER OATS, GER- mination test 97%. Sample on request. A. Cooney, Hughton, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD ABUNDANCE SEED oats, cleaned, germination 96, 80c. per bushel, f.o.b. Cordova. John Wood, Glendale, Man. 7-3

WANTED—PRICES AND SAMPLES OF CAR lots seed oats and barley. Geo. Dickerson, secretary, U.F.M. local, Swan River, Man. 7-3

FOR SALE—CAR LOADS VICTORY OATS, extra good seed, 70c. per bushel; also car feed oats, 45c. bushel. Paul Gabriel, Erskine, Alta. 4-5

WANTED—CAR OF GOOD OATS, SAMPLES and price free on board C.P.R. shipping point. J. R. Boylan, Portreeve, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—ONE CAR BANNER SEED OATS, university test No. 584 99%, 80 cents. T. G. Stewart, Richlea, Sask. 8-2

SEED OATS, GOVERNMENT TEST 92 SIX days, \$1.00 bushel shipping point, cleaned, sacked; sacks extra. Isaac Pinchbeck, Millersdale, Sask. 8-2

WANTED—TENDERS FOR SUPPLY CAR-LOAD lots seed oats, f.o.b. Paddockwood, Sask. Secretary, G.W.V.A., Paddockwood, Sask. 8-2

CAR BANNER SEED OATS—PRICES PER car lot on request. O. Matheson, Vera, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—VICTORY SEED OATS, CLEANED, \$1.00 bushel. Vos, Prudhomme, Sask. 7-3

Barley

SELLING—WHITE HULLESS BARLEY, \$2.25 per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Wm. Jackson, Oak Lake, Man. 8-3

WANTED—BEARLESS BARLEY, SEND samples, test and price to R. Dickie, Melfort, Sask. 7-2

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, MAN- churian barley. Samples ten cents. Prices on request. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 7-3

SELLING—BARK BARLEY, GROWN FROM registered seed, \$1.00 bushel. Brome seed, 10c. pound. Jno. A. Young, Box 76, Kisbey, Sask. 5-5

FOR SALE—SEED BARLEY, \$1.00 PER bushel. A. E. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 6-3

Flax

SELLING—CROWN FLAX, GRADE No. 1, germination. Price, cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 per bushel. Sep Latrace, Tessler, Sask. 7-6

PREMOST FLAX, RECLEANED, \$3.25 BUSHEL. W. Milton, Gray, Sask. 8-3

PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, SACKED, \$3.25 per bushel. Wm. Reid, Hargrave, Man. 8-3

Corn

KILN DRIED SEED CORN, 14 KINDS. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota. 8-6

Grass Seed

ARCTIC VARIETY WHITE BLOSSOM CLOVER seed, government grade No. 1, the hardest variety known, does not winter kill, hulled, cleaned and scarified. Sample on request. Small lots, \$15 per 100 pounds; 500-pound lots, \$14 per 100 pounds; also small quantity common white, price \$12.50 per 100 pounds. Brome grass, \$10.50 per 100 pounds. All lots include good bags. Owing to repeat orders from previous year's customers my stocks are limited. Order early. G. B. Seabrook, Plunkett, Sask. 8-2

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED. Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will do well in any district that can grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at 22¢ price. Insist on Alberta grown, government inspected, hardy Grimm seed that can now be secured from the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Brooks, Alberta. 3-13

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified and re-cleaned, 12 cents per pound, bagged. Grimm alfalfa, very hardy, government inspected seed, 35 cents pound, bagged. Orders over \$25 freight prepaid to your station. A. C. Muir, Ceylon, Ont. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and inoculated, 12c. pound; flax, \$3.00 bushel, bagged. Both grown on clean land. Can ship on either line. Melvin Graham, Foxwarren, Man. 7-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, prepared by superior clover huller, scarifier and cleaner, 10½c. per pound, sacked, f.o.b. Clearwater. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, scarified, cleaned, ten cents pound. Cotton sacks furnished for 140-pound lots. Thos. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested, 94 per cent. germination, bagged, 12½c. pound. Wm. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 6-3

GUERNSEY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, 15c. pound, f.o.b. Guernsey, sacks free; also rye grass, brome and rye mixed. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 6-5

BUY YOUR SEED DIRECT FROM THE PRO- ducer. White Blossom sweet clover, cleaned and scarified, 10 cents pound. N. A. Douglas, Dand, Man. 6-4

ALFALFA SEED—HANSEN'S COSSACK AND Siberian Yellow Flowered, hardest varieties known. Dry district wonders. Write Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 7-3

HITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, READY to sow, ten cents per pound; bags free on order over 125 pounds. Jas. McBride, Gladstone, Man. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags free. f.o.b. Wawanesa. Ernest Ellis, Wawanesa, Man. 8-6

SEEDS

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned, scarified, sacked, 15c. pound; White Blossom, 12c. pound. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 8-6

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADED, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, sacked, 11 cents. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, \$12 PER 100, government test 97% germination. R. A. Hewitt, Wordsworth, Sask. 8-3

HARDY NORTHERN TIMOTHY SEED, GER- mination 98%, sacked, \$8.50. Mercer, Clairmont, Alta. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, 140-pound lots, 10c. pound. John Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 8-4

WANTED—ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, THREE- furrow John Deere engine gang. Box 42, Hayter, Alta. 8-4

WANTED—1,000 POUNDS WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover. Clean, hulled and scarified. Send sample and price. W. Karan, Hardisty, Alta. 7-2

GROW MILLET FOR HAY, SIBERIAN, 6c.; Hog, 6c.; Early Fortune, 6c. Bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 7-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF- ed, 11 dollars per 100 pounds. H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 6-5

BROME GRASS SEED, RECLEANED AND FREE from noxious weeds. Price nine cents pound sacks included. John Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 8-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 15c. per pound, sacked. H. O. Christopherson, P.O. 256 Balduf, Man. 6-11

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified and cleaned, \$12 per 100 pounds. John Blakley, Sinitajuta, Sask. 6-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS—CHOICE QUALITY re-cleaned seed. Limited quantity, 12c. lb., sacked. F. J. Whiting, Travnor, Sask. 2-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$12.50 100, scarified and clean. Geo. Greiner, Arnau, Man. 4-8

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, 12 cents per pound, bagged. Heaman Bros., Carman, Man. 5-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$10.50 100, bagged, scarified and cleaned. C. Pearson, Holland, Man. 6-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned and sacked, \$12 per 100. Pritchard Bros., Roland, Man. 5-5

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, PRICE and circular on request. Weller, Vera, Sask. 4-10

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, \$4.00 100, cleaned, sacked. O. J. Bourassa, LaFleche, Sask. 8-2

SWEET CLOVER SEED—PRICE ON REQUEST. O. Matheson, Vera, Sask. 8-3

GARDEN SEEDS

GARDEN SEEDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. By selling direct we avoid sending our seeds to stores in commission cabinets and having to take back unsold seeds. This enables us to supply new crop, tested, seeds of standard proven varieties, pure and unmixd, at wholesale prices. Investigate. Write McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 8-3

MACHINERY and AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 8-16

SELL OR TRADE FOR STOCK—25 HORSE- power Titan type D, 27 Aultman-Taylor separator, good order. Also five-bottom P. & O. plows. H. Long, Macleod, Alberta. 7-4

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories. Prompt attention to mail orders. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 1-8

RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 49-26

TRADE—GRAY-DORT CAR, RUN ABOUT 9,000 miles, in first-class condition, for light tractor in good condition. State particulars to E. M. Tyndal, Briarcrest, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—HERCULES ENGINE, 12-HORSE, on skids, Fokker cultivator, 11-foot. Both in first-class condition. Your choice for \$100. C. L. Stoney, Morris, Man. 7-2

WANTED—ONE USED AULTMAN-TAYLOR gas engine, 30-60. State model, condition and price first letter. Roy Quennell, Shaunavon, Sask. 8-6

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS—MOLINE plows, economy discs, Mandit wagons. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 8-13

FREE—OUR BIG SPRING PRICE LIST NEW, also used implements, tractors, cars, cream separators, sewing machines, radios, etc. Elliott & Co., Langham, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—LACROSSE THREE-FURROW gang, 14-inch, good condition, \$75. W. J. Moffatt, Moosomin, Sask. 8-2

NICHOLS & SHEPARD SEPARATOR, 36-56. Sell cheap, or exchange for oats or young work horses. Box 220, Govan, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—TITAN 10-20 TRACTOR, FIRST- class condition. Cheap for cash. V. Squire, Sceptre, Sask. 8-3

SELLING OR TRADING—SAWYER-MASSEY separator, 36-inch, with Garden City feeder, good condition. George Fischer, Lockwood, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—30 H.P. HEAVY DUTY, BALL- bearing Cushman gas engine, in first-class condition. C. B. Smith, Raymond, Alta. 8-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—25-HORSE STEAM engine, 40-64 separator. P. Martinson, Demaline, Sask. 7-5

WANTED—CYLINDER FOR 20-35 AVERY GAS tractor, also steel beam McCormick-Deering brush breaker. Box 438, Kitcoy, Alta. 8-2

FOR SALE—CASE TRACTOR, 15-27; LA- Crosse four-furrow plow. Price \$700 cash. Write Paul Funk, Avonlea, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—OLIVER THREE-FURROW EN- gine gang, equipped with skimmers, like new, \$120, f.o.b. here. E. Eisey, Pilot Mound, Man. 7-2

SELLING—COCKSHUTT ENGINE, NINE-FOOT double action disc harrow, \$100, f.o.b. Dugald, Man. A. E. Studham. 7-2

TRADING ON GOOD FARM—30-60 HART- Parr tractor and 36-60 Avery separator, first-class condition. Irvin Bros., Viceroy, Sask. 7-5

WOULD EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, 10-20 Titan tractor, good running order. Herbert Tufts, Fairfax, Man. 7-2

SELLING—50-BARREL 20TH CENTURY flour mill, good running order. A. S. Glangrich, Elmira, Ont. 7-5

SELL OR TRADE FOR SEED OR FEED, TITAN and 10-20 Hamilton triple gang, both Lottons, tandem disc. Walter Schlapkohl, Strongfield, Sask. 7-5

FOR SALE—ONE TITAN TRACTOR, 10-20, \$300; one 10-18 Case, \$400. First-class shape. Apply Box 183, Dubuc, Sask. 6-5

MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MO- tors, repaired. Prompt service. Lamery-Daniels, Saskatoon. 44-86

MACHINERY and AUTOS

CYLINDER GRINDING—NEW OVERSIZE pistons and rings. Tractor repairs of all kinds. Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. 49-9

FOR SALE—EAGLE BRUSH CUTTER, PULLED by tractor or horse. F. Duckett, Lacombe, Alta. 5-5

WANTED—28 OR 30-INCH SEPARATOR, James Daah, Kipling, Sask. 5-5

WANTED—LARGE THREE-ROLLER crusher. Wilson Bros., Leo, Alta. 6-3

FOR SALE—DE LAVAL SEPARATOR, No. 12, good as new. E. Rouchard, Fisher Branch, Man. 8-2

WANTED—DISCARDED NEW HAMBURG steam engine. Herbert Adair, Antler, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—NEW DE LAVAL SEPARATOR, No. 15, \$75. G. M. Playfair, Balduf, Man. 8-2

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Overize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 7-6

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs; welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 6-9

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 40-13

MISCELLANEOUS

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WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, trusses, spinal braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary, Alta. 49-26

Auto Tops and Trimmings

AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, TOP RECOVERS, seat covers, repairs and supplies. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

PURE ITALIAN BEES, IN NEW TEN-FRAME Langstroth hives. Guaranteed free from disease. Spring delivery. Price \$20 per colony f.o.b. Winnipeg. Ten per cent. discount. Cash with order. Limited quantity. Order early. Save disappointment. Write for pamphlet. W. G. Stanbridge, East Kildonan, Man. 6-5

STRONG COLONIES ITALIAN BEES, WITH choice 1924 queens, in standard hives, for spring delivery, \$16. John Blickensderfer, Hudson Bay Junction, Sask. 8-3

ITALIAN BEES, FULL COLONIES, NUCLEI and queens. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply J. C. Rippington, Oakbank, Man. 8-16

ITALIANS NEW TEN-FRAME STANDARD hives, free from disease, May delivery, \$17. E. Padgett, Angusville, Man. 4-5

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FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, Main, Lokan, Winnipeg. 51-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 48-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

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BARB WIRE, 3½ CENTS POUND. C.A. Anderson, Redcliff, Alta.

FISH

FRESH FROZEN FISH—WHITE FISH, dressed, 7½ cents pound; Jackfish, dressed, five cents pound; mullet, four cents pound. Freight shipments must be prepaid. We advise express shipments. Cash with order. The City Fish Market, St. Walburg, Sask. 8-6

FISH—COLD LAKE TROUT, DRESSED, \$12, 100-pound box; whitefish, \$9.50; pickerel, \$8.50; Jackfish, \$6.00 at shipping station. Cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta., care Bank Hochelaga. 8-6

FRESH FROZEN FISH—TULIBEE OR LITTLE White, \$2.35; mullets, \$1.75. Packed in 100-pound bags. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 8-3

FRESH FROZEN FISH—DIRECT FROM LAKE. Save middleman's profit. Jacks, \$3.70, 100 pounds; tulibee, \$2.25; mullets, \$1.70. Cash with order. Thordarson Bros., Langruth, Man. 8-3

FRESH FROZEN WHITE FISH, SEVEN CENTS pound; 200 pounds, \$12; 500 pounds, \$27.50; 1,000 \$40. Larger orders discounted. Immediate shipment. F. Waterer, Meota, Sask. 8-3

FISH, FRESH FROZEN TULIBEE OR SUCK- ers, \$2.00 per cwt. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 8-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IM- proves cake like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg. 7-13

WANTED—SMALL LUMBER SAWING OUT- fit; Light Brahma rooster; Chester-White sow. Sell tamarac, spruce wood. What offers? Box 2, Homebrook, Man. 8-3

FANCY SILK PIECES FOR QUILTING, LARGE bundle, \$1.00. Write for catalogue of novelties, masquerade supplies, tricks, etc., sent postpaid. United Sacs Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man. 8-3

A NEW KNITTING MACHINE FOR SALE OR trade. Will trade for a radio outfit, loud speaker required. Write for particulars to Henry H. Martens, Laird, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—CONTENTS OF CREAMERY. Might consider late model car as part. Box 35, Macdonald, Man. 6-3

GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUN- smith, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg.

HAY AND FEED

THE EDMONTON GRAIN & HAY CO. LTD., 107 C.P.R. Building. Car-load dealers in grain, seed or feed, sacked or bulk. Also hay and greenfeed. Let us quote you prices. 6-5

SELLING—CHOICE HAY, 90% RED TOP, \$14 a ton on cars Makinak. Hugh Ache, Makinak, Man. 8-3

SELLING—OAT SHEAVES, ALSO BALED HAY and wheat straw. Henri Vicario, Edam, Sask. 8-7

SELLING—HAY, SLOUGH OR RED TOP, \$10.50 per ton. Gust Daah, Bromhead, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE—HAY, \$12 A TON, DOUGLAS Johnston, Kisbey, Sask. 6-3

SELLING—GREEN WHEAT AND HAY, BOX 78, Invermay, Sask. 7-2

SELLING—WELD HAY, \$8.00 PER TON, AT Grahamdale, Man. Box 1. 7-2

MISCELLANEOUS

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY

EXPERT WORK ON ROBES, HARNESS LEATHER AND LACE LEATHER

PRICE LISTS SENT ON REQUEST

SASKATOON, Sask. EDMONTON, Alta.

TO OBTAIN HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR furs and hides, ship at once to R. S. Robinson & Sons Ltd. Head Office, R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise Street, Winnipeg, Man., or branch 1700 C. South Street, Regina, Sask. 3-13

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON, CUS- tom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diplomas at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916.

WE PAY UP TO 35 CENTS FOR GOOD HAIR from tails, nine cents for frozen hides. Ship us your hides, furs, wool, hair. We remit promptly. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 8-5

WANTED AT ONCE—100 WOLF, 500 WEASEL, also all other furs at highest market prices. I pay all charges. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 6-3

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

FOR TANNING—APPLY TO ROBERT PAUL, Morden, Man. 5-5

HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE Clover, \$7.80 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.40 per crate 60-pound, also Ontario Maple Syrup, guaranteed pure, \$12 cash per crate of six Imperial gallons f.o.b. Uxbridge, about 90-pound to crate. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 5-5

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10-POUND TINS, On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c. pound; Saskatchewan, 18½c.; Alberta, B.C., 19c. Amber, Manitoba, 19c.; Saskatchewan, 18½c.; Alberta and B.C., 17c. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 51-3

CHOICE MIXED HONEY—CLOVER, BUCK- wheat, 60 pounds, \$6.75. Hector Inch, Port Hope, Ont. 8-3

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER HONEY, \$9.00; Buckwheat, \$6.00. Wilbur Swayze, Dunnville, Ontario. 8-4

SELLING—HONEY, BUCKWHEAT AND clover mixed, \$6.50 crate of 60 pounds. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont. 8-4

LUMBER FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARACK FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 6-13

CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR station. E. Hall, Bolesqua, B.C. 58-6

MONEY ORDERS

When Remitting Send a
DOMINION EXPRESS
MONEY ORDER
For Sale at C.P.R. STATIONS and
DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW. Everything in musical merchandise. Write for catalogue. Sheet music, band instruments, radiola. 62-11

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

FREE FRUIT TREES

One with every order for fruit trees received before May 1. Our catalog describes the best selection of hardy Apples, Crabs, Plums, small fruits, ornamental and perennial flowers for the prairie provinces. Champion Everbearing Strawberries, \$5.00 per 100, postpaid; Dunlap, \$2.00 per 100; Tom Thumb Cherry, \$1.50 each. Catalog free.

BOUGHEN'S NURSERY
VALLEY RIVER, MAN.

GLADIOLI—NAMED KINDS, 2c. EACH UP; 200 varieties new and standard Paeonies, Roses, Begonias, Iris Phlox. List free. Smith's Nursery, Woodstock, Ont. 8-5

\$5.00 POSTPAID—50 GLADIOLI, FIVE DAH- lias, 100 everbearing strawberries, three peonies. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, RR. 9, Taylors Falls, Minn. 5-14

ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., PORTAGE la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock. Sell direct to consumer. Catalogue free. 4-18

CUTHBERT RASPBERRY ROOTS, WHILE they last, \$1.00 per 100. Order now. Mrs. J. I. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 8-5

OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, OP- tometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg. 3-13

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

RADIO SUPPLIES

PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

[Continued on next page]

MISCELLANEOUS

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

WANTED—SALESMAN TO HANDLE OUR LINE of high-grade groceries, paints and oils direct to the consumer. A splendid opportunity to build up a paying business and a permanent income for yourself. Apply Newkard and MacDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance and selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

NEAL BROTHERS LTD., IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Grocers, Winnipeg, have a few districts open for reliable salesmen. Applicants must furnish references.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN for general farm work. Separate house. Box 116, Newdale, Man.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR FARM WORK, board himself, duties April first. Box 20, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND LARGE hog raisers—Young man, ten years' experience in progressive swine husbandry and the practical side of the game, is open for engagement. Seven years in last situation, where 100 per cent. selects have been raised. Box 18, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 2 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send for booklet.

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKELSON'S Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or sent mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poison.

TAXIDERMIST

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West.

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg.

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quenel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg.

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quenel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-built typewriters, with prices, mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for New Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond typewriters. The Hammond Type-writer Agency, 247 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg.

PRODUCE

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days. That's because it's sane and sound in principle. It is just as sound to market

CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Ducks

Live Ducks, per lb. 20c
Hens, over 6 lbs., extra fat 22c
Hens, over 5 lbs. 18-19c
Hens, 4-5 lbs., in good condition 15-16c
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition 13c
Young Roosters, over 5 lbs. 18c
Young Roosters, 4-5 lbs., in good condition 16c
Young Roosters, under 4 lbs., in good condition 14c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs. 19c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs. 17c
Turkeys, under 8 lbs. 14c
Turkeys, Old Toms 12c
Old Roosters 9c
We will pay 4c per lb. more than live weight for Dressed Turkeys and Chickens only. To be fresh killed and good quality. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until March 20, inclusive. Write for crates if required.
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO., 91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

The Homely Swede Puts on Airs

Continued from Page 7

all kinds of root crops and a tremendous yield resulted. A below average corn crop and the high prices for grains helped some, for the farmers have been feeding their stock all the turnips they will take. However, the over-supply depressed prices until in October they dipped to as low as eight cents a bushel. The Ontario Department of Agriculture came to the rescue by paying a man's expenses while investigating the American market and opening up trade connections for the new organization. Though he did good work prices remained low. It looked as if there would be a repetition of the experience of two years ago, when prices remained below 10 cents a bushel throughout the heavy shipping months.

It was then that the co-operative got in some real work for the producers. The manager had sold for future delivery at the ruling market price up to November 10. On November 5 he found that he had enough cars loading to fill all the orders he had booked ahead. He withdrew his quotations from all markets for two days. Then he quoted at a price to realize the farmers 15 cents a bushel. The trade took some 15 cars at the advanced quotations. He saw, however, that he could not maintain the advanced price if the independent shippers could continue to buy at 10 cents. He therefore asked permission from his directors to step outside the organization and buy the 15 cars at 15 cents and thus force the independents to advance their price. That was on a Monday afternoon. By 10 o'clock Tuesday morning 15 cents was the ruling price at some of the most important shipping points, and by Wednesday morning it was the ruling price all over the territory. The writer had the satisfaction of seeing the plan laid and of standing back and waiting, not without some scepticism, to see if it would work. It worked 100 per cent. and exactly on schedule. The new price level has been consistently maintained ever since. It has meant many thousands of dollars to the growers, but even yet some refuse to see the light. Human nature has apparently not changed much in the 2,000 years since it was said, "Neither will they believe though one rose from the dead."

In the meantime every grower has learned that when a swede turnip emigrates to the United States it assumes an alias, puts on airs and calls itself a rutabaga. That is a small matter. So is the chip thrown into the water a small matter but it tells whether the water is in motion or not. Learning to say rutabaga is a small matter, but it indicates a widening of the growers' mental horizon in the direction his products move after the bill of lading is made out. It indicates an increasing and more intelligent interest in the marketing of his product. That is no small matter.

Manitoba Forage Crop Cars
1925 Itinerary

	C.N.R.	O.P.R.
March 2—	Carman	Altona
March 3—		Winkler—Plum Coulee
March 4—	Letellier	Darlingford
March 5—	St. Agathe	Manitou
March 6—	St. Jean	Pilot Mound
March 7—	Morris	Clearwater
March 9—	Altamont	Ninga
March 10—	Miami—Roland	Cartwright—Medora
March 11—	Baldur	Boissevain
March 12—	Swan Lake	Waskada—Lyleton
March 13—	Belmont—Dunrae	Tilston
March 14—	Hartney	Melita
March 16—	Minto	Reston
March 18—	Rosburn	Stonewall—Arborg
March 19—	Erickson	Balmoral
March 20—	Russell	Dominion City
March 21—	Kelwood	Carey
March 23—	Eden	Nesbitt
March 24—	Ochre River	Glenboro
March 25—	Ochre River—St. Rose	Cypress River—St. Claude
March 26—	Dauphin	Treherne
March 27—	Grandview	Fannystelle
March 28—	Gilbert Plains	Reaburn—High Bluff
March 30—	Warren—Ashern	Bagot—Carberry
March 31—	Lundar	Alexander
March 31—	Erickdale	Oak Lake
April 1—	Deerhorn	Elkhorn
April 2—	LaBroquerie—St. Anne	Minnedosa
April 3—	Giroux	Gladstone
April 4—	Sanford	Arden
April 6—		Hazlridge
April 7—		Beausejour

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Interest

The Editor.—In a letter signed "Avalon" in the Guide, January 21, appears the following sentence: "Interest is but a man-made institution and exists merely because our colossal ignorance and vanity permits it."

That interest shares with most other institutions the property of being "man-made," does not necessarily condemn it as being either unnecessary or unjust. On the material side interest arises from the increase due to improved methods of production. The employment of these methods is possible only if a surplus (capital) exists. To make a surplus possible somebody or some number of people must produce more than they consume. Capital then and its increment, of which interest is a part, arises as the reward of abstinence and waiting.

On the psychological side the payment of interest is necessary and just, because human beings naturally discount future benefits as compared with present benefits. The sum of \$100 for immediate use is worth more than the same sum deferred for a year. The difference between the two valuations is of the nature of interest. The old proverb expresses this fact of our human condition: "A bird in hand is worth two in the bush." Considered thus, it will be seen that the evil we complain of is not due to the fact of interest, but to the inequalities of wealth.—G. Christie, Eckville, Alta.

The Pool and Elevators

The Editor.—I have noticed several articles written in different papers as well as The Guide, in reference to the wheat pool in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. I believe that the wheat pool, if successfully carried out, will be one of the best things that has been put before the farmers yet. I believe it is the duty of every farmer, if he has not already signed up, to do so without delay. By so doing, we do not only become 55 or 65 per cent. strong, but by all signing up, we would become 90 or 95 per cent. strong, and then our selling agency could dictate or make terms for prices of our grain, and the outside buyers would have to pay a reasonable price for our wheat. There has been a great deal of discussion through the press that the wheat pool should own their own line of elevators, and that there should be a charge of one cent or one cent and a half per bushel from each member to pay for those elevators. The idea struck me the other day—why should we wheat pool members build a string of elevators when the majority in the wheat pool already own as finely equipped a line of elevators as there is anywhere with two terminal elevators, and one rented—the U.G.G. elevators? These elevators are owned absolutely by us farmers, and the majority of us members of the wheat pool. All there is to be done, is for us to consent to have these elevators turned over for the wheat pools in the three provinces or sold to the wheat pool people. I had a talk with Mr. Rice-Jones concerning this and he stated that if the shareholders in the U.G.G. desired that it should be that way, that he saw nothing to hinder it, but he also stated that he didn't believe that at the present time the majority of shareholders would want it that way. I contend that he is wrong, and would like to hear from some other shareholders their opinion in regard to this matter.—Geo. W. Hess, Mannville, Alta.

Thoughts of the Future

The Editor.—The fact of the matter is that we have just reached an epochal turning point in our career of agriculture, a point where the agriculture of our civilization in Western Canada has got to choose between making a big imaginative effort and get clean away from the agriculture of the past, or else—plod on and go down taking with it our worn-out systems and farms. Up to a point the undeveloped lands can copy us; certainly up to the point where we stand now. We have to carry on in the future into regions where they will have to follow us, otherwise their land will become as ours, too depleted and weedy, and will no longer be profitable to crop with grain.

Agriculturally speaking, we are still working on our primitive worm-eaten systems and have only used our machines and inventions to buttress moribund ideas; therefore the mechanical side of our agriculture has been growing at the expense of the mental side of our agriculture; therefore mechanical methods are counting for more and mental methods for less.

When a thing is unreal the life goes out of it. Grain growing year after year, in the older parts of the prairie provinces, has been dying for ten years, though the bulk of the people have not yet tumbled to it.

What about horses? Are they not also marching toward their grave, in the battle of machines, due, perhaps about 20 years hence? At least G. B. Rothwell seemed to see this in the future, when he addressed the horse breeders of Saskatchewan, at Regina, during their annual meeting, on the evening of January 26.

We must fix our minds upon the thought that just as agriculture seems on the very point of being obliterated, the farmer, up he gets, seizes hold of a new system of agriculture in one hand and new tractor power in the other; places individualism out of the mud and set it once more on its feet in the open field, where ignorance and inefficiency are going to have less and less of an innings against science and efficiency.

What an immense future does not science and modern inventions hold out to the prairie provinces of Canada! The future beckons to the youth of the empire.

Uncomfortable people who press for progress have a bad time of it in this world, but bad time or good time, we must have prompt, bold changes as the result of our experiences since the war, or it may so happen, we have lost and suffered only to lose and suffer, and be lost.—James Brown, Neudorf, Sask.

The Money Question

The Editor.—A solution of this question will only be found after we have recognized the fact that money is nothing more than a medium of exchange. To remain an honest medium, free from inflation, it must in itself have no earning capacity.

If gold is to remain the measure of values then it should be the property of the state. Failing this it should be unlawful for private enterprise to manufacture it into articles of a commercial value.

The reason why the dollar is no longer an honest dollar, holding the scales even between debtor and creditor, is because it has become commercialized by the charging of interest for the privilege of letting it circulate.

The amount of gold in existence has no bearing on our present system of financing. All the money in actual circulation in the United States in 1919, was less than six billion dollars, yet according to government records the national banks of the United States loaned to the people of that nation the sum of twenty-five billion, two hundred and twenty-two million dollars during the same year. Therefore, on a circulating basis, they were collecting interest at the rate of five to one.

With our present interest system functioning, it is impossible to get a dollar whose purchasing power will be the same ten years hence. Ten thousand dollars loaned out at interest one hundred years ago, and the interest regularly compounded at six per cent., would amount today to over three million dollars. Now the heirs of that lender have not given one hour's honest toil to the betterment of society, except that contained in the original ten thousand dollars. While the heirs of the borrower have in many cases given the life blood of generations in an attempt to pay back this debt.

The value of money as has been shown does not depend so much on the fact that it is redeemable in gold as it does on the ability of a country to meet its obligations from its natural resources.

Let the governments of the world take over the banking business of the country and operate it in connection with the postal department, loaning the money out to the people at the cost of operation. Abolish the right of individuals or corporations to charge interest, and you can keep your gold standard. You will then have a country where the people will be prosperous. Where civilization will advance and soup kitchens will be unknown; where the Red Flag of the Communist will become the joke of a happy and contented people. You will have a country such as God intended we should have when he condemned usury and cast the money changers out of the temple.—Robert A. Parker, Edmonton, Alta.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING



Take notice that the annual meeting of the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, will be held on Wednesday, March 4, 1925, 2.30 p.m., in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, for the purpose of:

1. Receiving reports of committees.
2. Election of officers and members of Executive and Provincial Advisory committees.
3. Such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated at Winnipeg, this sixteenth day of February, 1925.

C. D. SHEPARD,
Honorary Secretary, Manitoba Division

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 20, 1925.

WHEAT—Markets have been dull and featureless throughout the week with a comparatively narrow fluctuation. Export sales have been light, Argentine and Australian wheat competing with American and Canadian. Millers report further heavy flour sales to Russia, and the latter country is also reported as purchasing extensively in European countries. Cash demand has been fair with a little improvement in the cheaper grades. Business generally has been slow and only small lots have changed hands on the local market.

OATS—Increase in oats stocks at the Lake terminals has created a very bearish feeling in oats, as with 10,000,000 in store and a rather poor enquiry, it is hard to find any enthusiasm on the constructive side of the market. There have been enquiries and sales of two feeds for April delivery during the past day or two, but despite this oats have sagged under very little pressure. The decline in American oats has been the main factor in reducing the price. Oats look cheap, but apparently they are not wanted just now.

BARLEY—Small trade with the market following the trend of other grain. Some merchandising being done right along, and export houses buyers of all grades of Barley. Stocks are heavy but for the most part held for shipment at the opening of navigation.

FLAX—Dull market with little change in price from day to day. Crushers' agents good buyers of May and cash flax, and selling very limited. There is little disposition on part of buyers to advance the price, they taking the seed as it is offered.

WINNIPEG FUTURES
Feb. 16 to Feb. 21, inclusive.

	16	17	18	19	20	21	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 196	195	196	196	195	196	197	113	
July 191	191	191	190	189	189	193	114	
Oct. 148	147	148	148	146	146	151		
Oats—								
May 64	64	64	63	61	61	64	49	
July 65	65	65	64	63	62	65	48	
Oct. 58	58	58	58	57	58	58		
Barley—								
May 98	98	98	97	96	97	99	57	
July 96	95	95	94	92	93	98	48	
Oct. 82	82	83	83	81	81	82		
Flax—								
May 266	265	265	264	264	264	265	238	
July 265	264	265	263	264	264	265	233	
Oct. 244	244	243	242	240	239	240		
Rye—								
May 161	160	159	159	159	160	162	83	
July 158	156	156	156	155	155	159	84	
Oct. . . .								

CASH WHEAT
Feb. 16 to Feb. 21, inclusive.

	Feb.	16	17	18	19	20	21	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N. . . .	194	193	194	194	193	194	195	110	
2 N. . . .	189	188	188	189	188	189	190	108	
3 N. . . .	185	185	185	185	184	186	186	105	
4	176	174	174	174	174	175	176	100	
5	169	168	168	168	167	167	169	94	
6	158	157	158	158	157	158	158	87	
Feed 134	133	134	134	133	134	134	134	77	

LIVERPOOL PRICES
Liverpool market closed February 20 as follows: March 14d higher at 14s 6d; May 14d higher at 14s 2d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c higher at \$4.75. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: March, \$2.07; May, \$2.02.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.75; No. 1 northern, \$1.74; No. 1.77; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.73; No. 2.04; No. 2 northern, \$1.72; No. 1.75; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.69; No. 2.01; No. 3 northern, \$1.66; No. 1.72; Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.74; No. 1.96; No. 1 hard, \$1.72; No. 1.84; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.73; No. 1.76; No. 1 hard, \$1.71; No. 1.73; Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.83; No. 1.95; No. 1 durum, \$1.75; No. 1.82; No. 2 amber, \$1.80; No. 1.93; No. 2 durum, \$1.74; No. 1.80; No. 3 amber, \$1.77; No. 1.90; No. 3 durum, \$1.72; No. 1.78; Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.16; No. 1.18; No. 4 yellow, \$1.10; No. 1.11; No. 3 mixed, \$1.10; No. 1.14; No. 4 mixed, \$1.04; No. 1.06; Oats—No. 2 white, 48c to 49c; No. 3 white, 47c to 48c; No. 4 white, 45c to 46c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 93c to 95c; medium to good, 87c to 92c; lower grades, 82c to 86c. Rye—No. 2 \$1.47; No. 1.50; Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.99 to \$3.03.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET
Glasgow cables the sale of 90 Canadian cattle at Forfar from 11c to 12c per lb., live weight. Scotch fed Canadians made 12c to 12c per lb., Scotch cattle sold from 13c to 14c, and baby beef at 16c. Irish made 10c to 13c; four hundred sold.

Liverpool cables 1,120 Canadian fat cattle sold at Birkenhead. Steers made 20c to 21c, cows 15c to 17c, and bulls 14c to 15c, all prices on sink basis. Also 1,140 Irish stores and 1,880 Irish fatts from 20c to 22c in sink.

London sold 400 Canadian dressed sides from 18c to 19c per lb.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK
Cattle, 1,000; market steady; largely steer run quality improved; top handy-weight steers, \$8.75; bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.00 to \$8.25; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3.25; bologna bulls, \$4.00 to \$4.50; feeders and stocker steers, \$5.00 to \$6.50. Calves, 1,200; market 25c to 50c higher; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$10. Hogs, 10,000; top price, \$11; bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$10.25 to \$10.85; packing sows, \$10.25; pigs, \$9.00. Sheep, 500; market steady; \$16 bid for

good fed lambs, \$9.00 bid on best light ewes.

BRITISH BACON MARKET
Canadian baled bacon 98s to 104s (21c to 22c); boxes 96s to 98s (20c to 21c), firm. American 80s to 84s (17-1-3 to 18c), firmer. Irish, 110s to 124s (23c to 26c). Danish 110s to 116s (23c to 25c). Danish killings estimated at 49,000 head. Demand was good on all offerings.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK
The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending February 20, 1925: Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,159; hogs, 10,289; sheep, 139. Previous week: Cattle, 3,053; hogs, 14,324; sheep, 67.

Both cattle and hog receipts during the past week are considerably lighter than the previous week. The finish on what cattle are coming forward is very much lacking, indicating very clearly that the high price of feed is stopping many people from putting their cattle in prime marketing condition. This is of course to be regretted as the biggest feed bill is over when the cattle are half-finished, and it certainly is a great pity that a lot of these cattle are not being properly finished as the spread between highly finished cattle and the medium grades was possibly never greater. All cattle prices can be quoted from 25c to 50c a hundred higher than a week ago, and providing the runs do not become too heavy we believe this gain in price will hold. Prime butcher and export steers can be quoted from \$6.50 to \$7.00, medium to good qualities \$5.00 to \$6.00; prime cows \$4.00, with a few odd good ones a shade higher. The demand for real good stockers and feeders has improved considerably, and we have at the present time quite a number of orders which we cannot fill owing to so few of the right kind coming. Choice light-weight veal calves have a top of about \$9.00, medium to good qualities \$8.00 to \$8.50, plain heavy calves \$3.50 to \$5.00.

The hog market continues steady, thick-smooths selling at time of writing from \$10.25 to \$10.35, with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices. The packers are not quite as keen as they were on the lighter weight shop hogs, and good weighty shops are being bought at \$1.00 under thick smooths, medium weights \$1.50, light-weight shops \$2.00 a hundred under thick smooth price.

There are not sufficient sheep and lambs to really constitute a market. Choice lambs will bring up to \$13, butcher sheep \$7.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	6.50 to 7.00
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers	4.25 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.25 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.00
Good stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	3.00 to 3.25
Common stockers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.25
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 9.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 5.00
Common calves	3.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 3.50

EGGS AND POULTRY
WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting delivered, extras 50c to 52c; firsts 45c to 47c; seconds 30c. A slight increase in receipts of local fresh is apparent. Imports last week consisted of 995 cases in 34 lots, chiefly United States fresh first. Poultry: Prices the same as last week with

practically no movement. Dealers are not quoting.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW
—Eggs: A slight increase is reported in the movement of fresh eggs from country points. Jobbers are now offering, delivered, extras 50c, firsts 45c. Some shipments of United States and British Columbia fresh firsts are arriving which are costing about 55c delivered. Extras are jobbing 60c, firsts 55c. Poultry: None offering.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market steady under increasing receipts, though these are not sufficient at present to supply the demand. The trade is to a large extent using British Columbia fresh. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 50c, firsts 45c. Extras jobbing 55c, firsts 50c. Poultry: Receipts very light, situation unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts on this market are now sufficient to supply the demand and dealers have reduced their prices. They are now quoting, delivered, extras 40c, firsts 35c; seconds 30c. Weather conditions have improved considerably, and no further shortage for this season is anticipated. One car of American fresh firsts arrived during the week and these are jobbing at \$17 to \$18.50 per case.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

an amendment, of course, would be opposed by the Conservative opposition, so that there is no danger whatever of the government being defeated at this stage of the session.

A complete rapprochement has not yet been reached between the two

groups of five each from Alberta. Unofficially they are working together. Officially, however, the "ginger group" still remains separate, and does not appear in the Progressive caucus. A certain harmony in action and effort appears nevertheless to have been affected.

To Amend Constitution

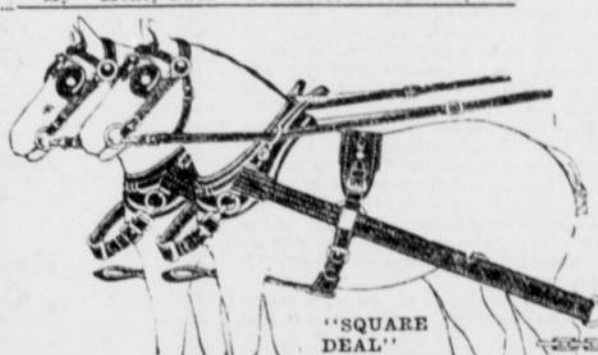
W. F. MacLean, of South York (Conservative), opened the ball on the first private members' day with a resolution requesting the British government to confer upon the Dominion parliament the right to amend the constitution, subject to the reservation that at no time should the rights guaranteed to minorities be interfered with. J. S. Woodsworth, of Central Winnipeg (Labor), offered an amendment, making the passing of such a resolution subject to the consent of the parties of Confederation. A sub-amendment was offered by Rev. William Irvine, of Calgary, East (Labor), submitting the resolution to the forthcoming Dominion provincial conference. After a lengthy debate in which the government laid down the principle that the Dominion was the child, and not the father of the provinces, the resolution and amendments were withdrawn on the understanding that they would be discussed at the conference.

IS \$5.55 WORTH SAVING?

This set of harness is a ready seller in my store here in Winnipeg at \$37.50 per set, to men who have compared the value closely with everything offered, but for a short time only it goes to you complete as described, and shown below, less collars, for \$31.95, provided you order direct from this paper.

Every inch and stitch absolutely guaranteed No. 1 Quality.

My "Money-Back" Guarantee covers every set.



Thos. McKnight
140 PRINCESS STREET
WINNIPEG - MAN.

If bridles are not wanted take off \$3.90.

For 1 1/2-inch lines add 90c per set.

For 2-in. 2-ply 3-row traces add \$2.50 per set.

NOTE.—I will supply my best 5-ring breeching with 1-inch strapping, with above set for only \$14.35; and it is a regular \$17.50 value.

DON'T FORGET THAT YOU ARE SAVING \$5.55 ON EVERY SET OF YOUR SPRING REQUIREMENTS

THE OLDEST MAIL-ORDER HARNESS HOUSE IN CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1909

No. 1 "Diamond" less the Collars \$31.95

How It Is Made:

Bridles are Concord, with box loop cheeks, as shown, brass spots and rosettes.

Lines, 1 in. by 21 ft. Doubled at forks and with snaps.

Hame straps, 1 in. sewn.

Belly-hands, folded and layer sewn on. Leather filled.

Pole straps and martingales are 1 1/2-inch selected, with snaps and slides.

All-steel 2-piece Hames. No balls.

Traces, 2 in., with 1 1/2 in. layer sewn on, 6 ft. 6 in. of leather and 7-link chains sewn in.

Heavy, felt-lined Pads, 4 in., with 1 1/2 in. double skirts.

Good Cattle are Wanted

Good cattle are in demand, and the pool has more orders for first-class beef cattle and good feeders than can be filled right now.

Owing to light receipts lately, the run on some days has been too light to permit effective sorting and pooling, and some cattle have accordingly been sold directly instead of going through the pool.

Rising prices mean big spreads between the values of good cattle and the poor ones. It is the good cattle that are wanted, and on which co-operative shipping and selling will show the biggest margin over local prices. Ship your good cattle to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Winnipeg

Moose Jaw

Edmonton

Calgary

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LTD.

TORONTO

When buying International Live Stock preparations you get sound and reliable goods—100% pure—that are backed by an old established firm and the goodwill of many thousands of users.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur February 16 to February 21, inclusive

Date	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
Feb. 16	62	57	58	55	51	95	89	84	82	260	255	249	156
17	62	57	58	55	51	95	89	84	82	259	255	248	155
18	62	57	58	55	50	95	89	83	81	260	255	248	155
19	61	57	57	55	50	94	88	82	80	259	254	247	155
20	59	55	55	53	48	94	88	82	80	259	254	248	155
21	59	55	55	53	48	95	89	83	81	259	254	248	155
Week Ago	62	58	58	56	51	96	90	85	83	259	254	249	156
Year Ago	48	53	44	52	41	54	50	45	45	234	234	213	80

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE . . MONTREAL

A Statement of Remarkable Progress

Extracts from Directors' Report

Your Directors present their fifty-fourth Annual Report with unusual satisfaction. The rapid expansion of operations, and the steady upbuilding of resources, which have so markedly characterized the Company's transactions in previous years, have continued during the past twelve months, and at a greatly increased rate of progress. . . .

. . . . These figures [herewith quoted] show the growth which has taken place in the volume of the Company's operations, and in its resources. The figures as to profit-earning power and financial strength are even more impressive.

As to profits actually paid, the sum of \$6,681,652.49 has been disbursed during the year to policyholders under this heading.

As to provision for the future, the Company's position has been materially strengthened in all directions.

There has been a further upbuilding of the life policy reserves. Heretofore policies issued prior to 1903 have been valued on the basis of assuming three and a half per cent. interest, as the discounting rate for the Company's obligations, but this year the entire life assurance contracts have been valued at three per cent., the extra amount thus set aside being \$1,111,032.

There has also been a strengthening of the Annuity Reserves. Recent investigations have shown a progressive increase in the average lifetime of annuitants. A special annuity reserve of \$750,000 has this year been set up beyond the amount required by the Government standard.

The Company's Head Office and branch buildings and other real estate, have been written down by \$750,000.

The Contingency Reserves have been strengthened by the addition of \$4,000,000 taken from the earnings of the year, \$3,000,000 of this amount going to the fund to provide for possible fluctuations in the market value of our securities, raising that fund to \$5,000,000, and \$1,000,000 going to General Contingencies account, raising that to \$2,500,000. These contingency accounts thus amount now to \$7,500,000.

After making these heavy allocations, the undivided surplus has yet been increased by \$4,234,490, bringing it to a total of \$22,107,338.

The Company is, of course, in a position to increase its already generous scale of profits to policyholders, and your Directors have pleasure in announcing, for the fifth year in succession, that such an increase will be made.

While many factors have contributed to this remarkable showing, the most noteworthy has been the large earning from investments. As has been mentioned in previous reports, it has for many years been the policy of the Company to invest in long-term bonds and similar choice securities, in order that by this means the high rates of interest then prevailing as a result of the abnormal conditions produced by the war, might be projected into future years. This policy is now bearing fruit. Current rates of interest, though still very satisfactory, are materially lower than those of former years, and as a consequence there has been a marked rise in the quotations for most of the securities owned by the Company. During the past year some of these increased values have been capitalized by sales, and a net profit of \$2,891,250.48 has been realized from this source. In addition there has been an increase of \$6,331,377.09 in the market value of the securities still held. Although most of this increased value is undoubtedly permanent, and due merely to the readjustment of interest rates to a more normal basis, it will be noted that the Company has carried \$4,000,000 of the amount to contingency accounts, as already explained.

The rate of interest earned during the year on the mean invested assets has been 6.38 per cent., exclusive of profits from sales. This is a substantial increase over the rate of the previous year, and has resulted from our having realized on some of our holdings of government and other bonds which had risen to high figures, the proceeds being then reinvested in securities yielding better returns.

1924

New Assurances Paid For . . . \$137,466,000
Increase \$30,075,000

Total Income \$62,245,000
Increase \$15,280,000

Payments to Policyholders
and Beneficiaries \$31,881,000
(Total paid since organization,
\$183,798,000)

Assets at December 31st. . . \$274,130,000
Increase \$64,873,000

Reserves for Unforeseen
Contingencies \$7,500,000

Surplus Over All Liabilities
and Contingency Reserves . . \$22,107,000
Increase \$4,234,000

Assurances in Force (Net) . . \$871,636,000
Increase \$167,871,000

Policies in force (excluding Group Policies) 384,113
Employees of firms protected by Group Policies . 30,160

Dividends to policyholders again increased

The Sun Life ranks amongst the Foremost
Life Assurance Institutions
of the World

Incorporated 1865

Began business 1871